

SEEMS BLIND TO A DEFICIT

Appropriations At The Present Rate May
Bring About A Bond Issue Soon.

LITTLEFIELD GIVES TIMELY WORD

Watch Dog Of The Treasury Calls Attention To The Fact
That Provisions for Expenditures May
Exceed The Receipts.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-M'RAE.)

Washington, Feb. 15.—Despite warnings by Senator Allison, congress is rushing headlong and blind to an \$80,000,000 deficit and a possible bond issue. This was pointed out on the floor of the house Tuesday in a remarkable speech by Representative Littlefield of Maine, made while the navy bill was under consideration.

Mr. Littlefield said that from estimates furnished to him he had figured out that at the present rate congress was appropriating money the excess of expenditures over receipts at the end of the year would be between \$80,000,000 and \$90,000,000. A large part of the increase of expenditures, he said, was due to the enormous military establishment of the country. While the increase of expenses of other departments in the last eight years over the previous eight years had been but 22 per cent, the increase for the army and navy had been 41 per cent. In

money it amounted to \$958,000,000.

Revenue is Lacking.
Mr. Littlefield pointed out that these enormous expenditures must stop or more revenue must be provided. He asked the house which of three methods it proposed to adopt in order to produce this revenue—a lower tariff to increase importations, a duty on articles that are now imported free or an increase in internal revenue taxation. He said the trend of affairs was toward a bond issue, for which he would never vote.

Representative Foss, in charge of the naval appropriation bill, said this year's measure had been considered more carefully than any other in the history of naval legislation. Already it had been reduced \$20,000,000 below the estimates, more than all the other appropriation bills put together, and not a single item could be cut out without destroying the efficiency of the naval establishment.

CROWDS CHEER

THE PRESIDENT

REDEEMS PLEDGE OF LONG AGO

Mr. Roosevelt is Introduced to Citizens of the Tenement Districts of Gotham as Man Who Gives Every-one a Square Deal.

New York, Feb. 15.—President Roosevelt received the homage of the poor of New York Tuesday night. Amid cheering thousands he drove through the crowded streets of tenement districts to the heart of the east side, never before visited by a president of the United States. Arriving at the headquarters of the Hungarian club, where he was the guest of honor, he shook hands with hundreds of foreign-born residents, whom he had known when police commissioner and governor. Then, at a banquet in his honor, he made a speech in which he discussed the duties of American citizens. At the conclusion of his address he took a midnight train for Washington. When he was introduced at the banquet he was characterized as the president who gives everybody a square deal.

Defines Americanism.
In his address Mr. Roosevelt explained why he liked the people of the east side and said Americanism was not a matter of birthplace, but of the spirit within man. Civilization's success, he said, depended more on the work-day virtues of a good father, husband, friend and neighbor than on brilliant ability. He said good laws and honest administration of them were needed, but more than all else was needed, righteous living. Success in life was not obtained through the amassing of wealth, yet he thought no success was complete unless the man gaining it saved a little material wealth for his children.

Detectives Are Noisy.
It was impossible to hear the concluding sentences of the president's speech because of the activities of the secret service men. They swarmed around the main table and with a wedge formation took possession of the narrow hallway and the stairs to the reception room, where the president's coat and hat had been left. Then a police sergeant in uniform, with half a dozen patrolmen, were sent to keep the street clear. Ten minutes later the president and his escort left the building.

There was continuous cheering when the president appeared at the door of the restaurant to take his carriage to the Jersey ferry. He raised his hat several times in response to the cheers and was driven west rapidly.

The banquet was given at the restaurant "Little Hungary" in the heart of the east side. Guarded by mounted police and secret service men, through streets cleared and cordoned by patrolmen, the president drove from upper Fifth avenue into the crowded district which lies around Second avenue and East Houston street, a region of small shops and tenements and largely populated by foreign-born citizens. From the moment his carriage entered the district he received an ovation.

Foreign Born Cheer Him.
Never before had a president of the United States visited this little known part of New York and never before had a fraction of the thousands that cheered him seen a na-

tion's ruler. Electric lights winked characteristic legends, gaudy bunting fluttered in the wind, and the great east side showed its enthusiasm in every imaginable way.

Across Second avenue at Sixth street a huge electric device blazed forth the word "Delighted," a word frequently used in the decorations. Many small shopkeepers apparently had spent a week's profit in elaborate decorations.

The district through which the president drove and in which he dined is not the safest in the great city and the police took no chances. So stringent were the precautions that not a flashlight photograph was allowed to be taken and uniformed police, plain clothes men and detectives fairly swarmed inside and out of "Little Hungary." They were stationed on the roofs and fire escapes in the neighborhood and for two blocks on either side of East Houston street a cordon of police cut off the crowds.

Cold Night is Ignored.
The night was almost the coldest of the winter, but it did not depress the spirits of the crowd. Before dusk the east side streets began to pour forth their quota toward "Little Hungary" and these were swelled by sightseers from all over the city. The snow of many storms, ice-coated by alternate thaws and freezes, was breast high in the side streets and over these heaps the crowds scrambled and slipped to secure a vantage point. They stood uncomplainingly on the icy streets and lingered through the long hours of the banquet to cheer the president again on his departure.

Building Trades Strike.
New York, Feb. 15.—For the first time since its recent organization the Associated Building Trades has ordered a strike. It will affect 200 men.

CAN THEY END THE WAR IN THE EAST?

Rumored That Kaiser William and
Italian King Will Meet for
That Purpose.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-M'RAE.)
Rome, Feb. 15.—Persistent rumors are current here that Emperor William is arranging to visit Italy this spring to discuss a joint mediation in the far east with King Victor Emanuel. It is further stated that the Italian government has ascertained that Russia is not averse to listening to offers of mediation.

SANFORD SOVERHILL MAKES A BIG DEAL IN BINDERS

Sells Five Hundred Cases to a Philadelphia Firm for \$20,000.

K. Straus & Co. of Philadelphia yesterday negotiated the purchase from Sanford Soverhill of this city of 500 cases of choice binders. The deal was made through a Mr. McComas who came here from the east in the interest of the firm. The binders were grown in Dane and Columbia counties and the purchase price is said to have been about \$20,000.

London Policeman is Fined.
For unnecessarily striking a man with his club a London policeman has been condemned to pay his victim \$100 and costs of court. The man had resisted arrest violently, but was on the ground when struck.

Buy It in Janesville.



A VALENTINE DAY-REACTIVITY

Mr. Longsuffering Citizen—They may call these "comic" valentines, but I cannot see it in that light.

NO MOSS GROWING ON JAPAN'S BACK

Victorious at Sea Again—Two New
Torpedo Boat Destroyers
in Commission.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-M'RAE.)
Tokio, Feb. 15.—Rumors are afloat here that there has been a battle at sea with the Russians, in which England and the United States, with serious disaster. An official report from Admiral Togo, who has gone to the Indian ocean to meet the Baltic fleet, is shortly expected. Two new torpedo-boat destroyers, the Ariake and Fubuki, have been constructed in Japan and placed in commission.

TO INVESTIGATE THE OIL SITUATION

Secretary of Commerce and Labor
Instructed to Look Into Affairs
in Kansas.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-M'RAE.)
Washington, Feb. 15.—The house this morning passed a resolution instructing the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate the Kansas oil situation, particularly with reference to the affairs of the Standard Oil company and its control of the market.

WOULD PAY ONLY WHEN IT WORKED

John Crow Deducted From Employer's
Wages Whenever Corn Shredder
Stopped Running—Court Cases.

Judge Earle has rendered a judgment for \$1.40 and costs amounting to \$5.59 in favor of the plaintiff in the action brought by John Flynn against John Crow to recover the sum first named, claimed to be balance of wages due. Flynn assisted Crow in operating his corn-shredder, working four days at the rate agreed upon of \$1.75 a day. But when Crow came to settle he wanted to deduct for time consumed in repairing the machine which was frequently out of order and tendered \$5.60 instead of the expected seven dollars. As Mr. Flynn had been active in making these repairs he strenuously objected and brought action in court to get the remaining dollar-forty. H. L. Maxfield appeared for the plaintiff and S. D. Tallman for the defendant. Judgments for the plaintiffs, amounting to \$59.70 in the case of H. N. Wangle vs. B. Peschl—an action brought on a check which the bank did not honor—and for \$59.25 in the action of J. H. Murray vs. A. Russell, have also been handed down in the same court. In Judge Reeder's court yesterday a jury in its verdict awarded the plaintiff one dollar in the action brought by Al. Hilt vs. Elizabeth Meyer for the collection of \$13.55 alleged to be due for "extras" in the construction of a cistern built for the defendant on her Olive street premises. Stanley Tallman appeared for the plaintiff and Fisher & Pierce for the defendant.

BARNEY STROUSE SUMMONED BEYOND

Old Time Democrat Oiled in La Crosse
This Morning—Was Prom-
inent in the State.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-M'RAE.)
La Crosse, Wis., Feb. 15.—Barney L. Strouse, one of the most prominent pioneer democrats of the state of Wisconsin, died here this morning at 5 o'clock.

"Irish Eggs."
It appears that eggs are sent from Austria to Ireland and thence to England, where they are sold as fresh "Irish eggs."

Remedy for Varicose Veins.
As a remedy for varicose veins, rapid walking or movements, without violence, for one or two hours every day, is said to be preferable to the use of elastic stockings.

Buy It in Janesville.

COURT CONTINUES BOTH CASES TODAY

Mrs. Edwards' and Gresson Both
Practically Given a Reprieve
of Thirty Days.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-M'RAE.)
Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 15.—The state pardon board this morning granted a continuance in the Edwards' and Gresson cases. A later dispatch says the board continued the case of Mrs. Edwards and has granted a reprieve of the Gresson case. The death warrants will be withdrawn immediately. The continuance is for a month and is equivalent to a reprieve. Mrs. Kate Edwards almost fainted from joy when she heard the news that her case had been continued a month by the pardon board. Samuel Gresson laughed out loud when told the story of the stay of his execution. The railroads were removed from the prison-yard to the store-room. The opinion is freely expressed here this afternoon that neither Mrs. Edwards or Gresson will ever hang.

GERMAN EMPEROR WARNS THE CZAR

Russian Ruler Learns of "Bloody
Sunday" by Newspaper Ac-
counts Sent by William

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-M'RAE.)
Berlin, Feb. 15.—It is reported from a high source that Emperor William has revealed the truth regarding the "Bloody Sunday" and the political situation in Russia to the czar. Learning that the czar was cruelly ignorant of the current events in his own empire, the German emperor has collected a number of most reliable accounts of the recent Russian events from foreign newspapers and has sent them by a special courier to the czar. He also wrote to the emperor personally, warning him of the great danger of remaining ignorant of existing conditions in Russia. The czar has replied, thanking the Kaiser.

NEW JERSEY MAN HUNG FOR MURDER

Frank Raising Punished for Crime
—Rope Breaks First
Time.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-M'RAE.)
Bridgeport, N. J., Feb. 15.—Frank Raising, who was convicted here of the murder of his wife, was hanged at 9:43 o'clock this morning. The rope, by which he was suspended, broke the first time. The second time the hanging was successful.

SMALL SHIPS TO PASS THE HORN
Two Vessels Will Sail 14,000 Miles to
Reach Pacific Station.
New York, Feb. 15.—Two small lightships built at this port for service off the coast of California have sailed on their voyage of more than 14,000 miles around Cape Horn to their station on the Pacific. Their trip is unique in the great distance to be traveled by a lightship under its own steam. They are lightship No. 53, to be placed off Elum's reef, off Medocine, Cal., and relief-boat No. 86, designed for general duty. Each is about 115 feet long and cost about \$82,000.

Ex-Governor Boies Is Ill.
Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 15.—Ex-Gov. Horace Boies is lying critically ill at a hotel in Hot Springs, Ark., where he went for his health some weeks ago. From his general condition before his departure his relatives at Waterloo fear he will not recover. His family has been called to his bedside.

DREAD PLAGUE AWAITS SPRING

Health Authorities In Russia Fear An Epi-
demic Of Cholera In Moderate Weather.

PREPARE TO CLEAN THE CITIES

Sanitary Measures Are Being Adopted With Haste All
Over Russia—Typhoid Fever In
St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 15.—The authorities are alarmed at the possibility of a genuine epidemic of cholera with the advent of warm weather. Although the winter has decreased the number of cases at Tiflis and other infected places in the south, and also at Omsk, in the steppe region beyond the Urals, sporadic cases have appeared at various other places, and the authorities are taking the most rigorous measures to prevent its spread in the spring to St. Petersburg, Moscow and other centers. The sanitary officials are preparing to clean up the cities, and are issuing warnings to the people to boil their water, etc. Typhoid is now practically epidemic in St. Petersburg.

Accuses Gripenberg.
According to the latest gossip at the war office Gen. Kourapatkin has charged Gen. Gripenberg, former commander of the second army, with insubordination in leaving his command without authority, but the story cannot be traced to a responsible source, and perhaps represents simply a new version of the incident. While definite information continues to be lacking, it seems to be generally

accepted that Gen. Gripenberg, after the recent flanking operation, blamed the commander-in-chief for his failure to support him, and after a stormy scene started for Russia to personally report to the emperor.

Russian War Loss Reported.
The official returns for the first year of the war, not including the Port Arthur statistics, show the total loss to the active army in wounded and sick was a little over 50,000, of whom almost half have still a chance of returning to the ranks. The other half will be invalided or returned to Russia. The killed in battle are estimated to have numbered between 40,000 and 50,000.

The last visible vestige of the great St. Petersburg strike disappeared today, when the employees of the Putzloff iron works returned. In all the works ballots are being distributed for the election Sunday of representatives on the mixed commission of masters and workmen.

Rumors that Gen. Treppoff will be appointed minister of the interior are not confirmed in the best informed circles, where it is believed the post of governor general will be continued for several months at least.

PUT OFF FIGHT ON THE CAPITOL

Delay in Settling Decision as to
Plans—New Bills in The
Senate.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-M'RAE.)
Madison, Wis., Feb. 15.—The fight on the capitol plans was put off by the senate today until a week from tomorrow, when a big public hearing will be held. A bitter fight has been stirred up by the Milwaukee architects, who claim that Cass Gilbert, the author of the plans, was preferred by the commission and who did not observe the limitations of the competition. The matter was made a special order for today, but re-referred. The Smith bill to cut the pay out of the official state paper was passed by the senate. It cuts out useless publication of insurance statements worth some \$5,000 annually to the official paper. The Superior grain bill was reported for passage. The assembly committee on rules reported in favor of discharging pages younger than fourteen years.

ANTI-CORSET CRUSADE IN BADGER LEGISLATURE

Bachelors Organize to Offset Bill to
Tax Men Who Prefer to Remain
Single, and Fight is On.

Madison, Wis., Feb. 15.—An anti-corset crusade was launched in the state legislature Tuesday, when the committee on ways and means reported a bill providing for the establishment of a commission whose duty it shall be to investigate "violent cases of women injuring themselves by wearing corsets too tight."

It is said the bill was submitted to the committee by a male lobby and is a challenge to women who secured the introduction of a bill recently placing a yearly tax of \$5 on bachelors over 25 years old. Six years ago an attempt was made to enact "anti-corset" legislation. A bitter fight ensued, but the advocates of the corset were victorious and the bill was defeated.

Eight cities are now bidding for the capitol. Senator Wipperfurth introduced a bill to take the seat of government to the geographical center of the state, near Grand Rapids. Wood county, Senator Wipperfurth's home. Senator Frear has a bill to take it to his home, Hudson, St. Croix county. Senator Hudnall wants the capitol for Superior. Senator Martin offered a bill to take the capitol back to Beloit, La Fayette county, where it was a seat of years before the war. Other cities asking for it are Milwaukee, Oshkosh and Viroqua.

More bills by hundreds have been offered this session than in any previous session in the history of the state.

"Fraud Witness" Disappears.
Denver, Colo., Feb. 15.—Detectives are searching for Juan de Dios Montez, county clerk of Huertano county, who, while in custody of Mose Viane, court sergeant-at-arms of the legislative committee investigating the contest for governor, escaped from a train and disappeared.

ODD DENOUEMENT IN COOK TRIAL

Mrs. Mabel Thompson Admitted That
She Had Sworn Falsely, and
Case Was Dismissed.

(SPECIAL BY SCRIPTS-M'RAE.)
With a sudden and dramatic climax the criminal action of the State vs. Louis Cook of Allens Grove was terminated shortly after five o'clock yesterday afternoon. The prosecution had rested its case when Attorney Nolan for the defense, after a recess, called back to the stand Mrs. Mabel Thompson, daughter of W. J. Rodawalt, the complaining witness. Upon being questioned she declared that nearly all of the important testimony given by her against the defendant in the examination and trial was false. With this avowal on the part of its chief witness the whole case of the state collapsed and District Attorney Newhouse promptly moved that the defendant be discharged and the court so ruled. Mrs. Thompson is but eighteen years of age and it is said that at times she is not wholly responsible for her actions. This fact alone, if it is a fact, will save her from prosecution for perjury. On her voluntary "revelations" corroborating the assertions of the complaining Cook and Mrs. Ida Rodawalt, the action was started in court. Such action was fully warranted by the supposed facts of the case and there was possibility of a conviction if Mrs. Thompson reaffirmed all the statements which she originally made to the prosecuting attorney and reiterated in the examination.

HAPPILY WEDDED AT TEN THIS MORNING

James Coughlin and Miss Maud Tracy were happily wedded at St. Patrick's church at ten o'clock this morning. Rev. J. J. McGlinchey officiating at the ceremony. The bride was attended by her cousin Miss Alice Tracy of Chicago and Charles Tracy, a brother, acted as best man. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the Washington street home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Tracy. Both young people are well-known and popular in Janesville. The groom is a railroad conductor. After a short honeymoon journey they will make their permanent home in this city.

TO PUT \$1,500,000 IN ENGINES

Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Rail-
way Orders Locomotives in East.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 15.—The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient railway has placed in the east an order for locomotives to cost \$1,000,000 and to be ready for delivery next January. Before next fall the company expects to be hauling cattle in its own cars from Texas and Oklahoma to Kansas City. A passenger service also will be given between this city and Sweet Water, Texas. Until the company's own rails are laid into Kansas City the tracks of the Missouri Pacific railway from Osage City will be used.

Use of Epsom Salts.
Three tons of Epsom salts and 1,000,000 pills were used in the hospitals of London last year.

WAR DAYS RECALLED AT A GREAT TWILIGHT MEET

Old Soldiers Furnish A Most Enjoyable Program At The Twilight Club Meet- ing Last Night.

Last night's session of the Twilight club took the present generations back into the past, back to the days of war's alarms, hard marches, hard fighting and poor living. It took the audience through the four great campaigns of the war: the siege of Vicksburg, the march to the sea, the battle of Gettysburg and the Red river expedition. Under the leadership of Captain Pliny Norcross, state department commander of the G. A. R., the members of the W. H. Sargent post were not only the guests but also the entertainers of the members of the Twilight club. The spacious dining-room of the Y. M. C. A. was tastefully arranged for the occasion. At the head of the room, on the platform, were stacked six muskets with the national emblem gracefully draped from them. Flanking them were large pictures of Grant, Lincoln, Sherman and Farragut. Directly in front of the stage was a round table, at which sat the speakers of the evening and Captain Norcross. The next two tables, to the right and left, were reserved for the guests of the evening—the W. H. Sargent post. A bountiful supper was served and it was just half-past seven when Leader Norcross rapped for order and asked the members to move more to the front of the hall that they might all hear distinctly.

Captain Norcross In opening the evening's exercises Captain Norcross spoke feelingly of the gracious and kindly act of the Twilight club in inviting the old soldiers to be their guests. "The Twilight club has done many noble and pleasant things since its organization but never anything that was more appreciated than the present gracious act. We, old soldiers, are getting old and rapidly fading to the rear of the column. In fifteen years we shall all have mustered out and nothing pleases an old man more than to be remembered and considered by a young man." The captain then continued in a pleasing manner, stating that forty one of the hundred and one members of the post were present, showing that the invitation had been appreciated. He then cautioned the speakers to keep within the ten minutes allotted to them and the audience to be patient with the speakers, as they did not always obey orders. He then introduced E. G. Harlow, who was to speak on "The Siege of Vicksburg." Before he began, however, cigars were passed to all the guests of the evening and mindful of the ten-minute caution of Captain Norcross, Mr. Harlow asked: "Who is this time charged to?" The captain quickly responded, "To the cigars." Mr. Harlow then began his address, which was based upon actual experiences in that memorable siege. The Twelfth Wisconsin battery and his paper which follows was full of interest:

The Siege of Vicksburg
One of the greatest of military and naval achievements of the War of the Rebellion, was the historic, masterly

THINK IT OVER

Something You Can See in Any Restaurant or Cafe.

A physician puts the query: Have you never noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time, the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gray, but none of them feeble or senile?

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods on a juicy roast of beef, a properly trussed loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food, and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee, and many other good things are rank poisons, and thus cadaverous, sickly-looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantities any wholesome food will be promptly digested. If the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will remove all difficulty, because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydro-chloric acid, diastase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels, and in fact are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly, and thus giving a much-needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating, as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the traveling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full-sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

generalship of Gen. U. S. Grant in his maneuvers in the surrounding and isolating both by land and water from the rest of the world, of Gen. Pemberton with his 25,000 rebels. Vicksburg (more than a Sebastopol, said by a great English Admiral), was the keynote of the free navigation of the Mississippi, and in its capture the backbone of the Rebellion in the west was broken.

Pemberton, with his 23,000 men, was cowed by an invincible army and left to surrender or starve. The masterly (supreme, I might say) generalship of Grant in his maneuvers in and about the rebel stronghold, were unexcelled by any generalship on earth. With but 45,000 men he met in force about 60,000 of the enemy, and at every point they were defeated on their own ground, until the complete environment of their stronghold was made.

Communication with the north was now open, affording the Federals a safe communication and a much needed relief in the way of supplies. The North were impatient for the storming and capture of the stronghold, but rebel Gen. Johnston in the rear would advance, and with Pemberton in his front, resulting in annihilation of the pride of the American army and its gallant leader, Gen. Grant.

Gen. Sherman was sent to the rear to take care of the rebel Johnston, who effectually drove him out of harm's way. A charge was made on the rebel stronghold at Vicksburg on the 18th and 22d of May, resulting in a heavy loss to the Federals, and little damage to the rebels. And the hero of the war resolved to lay siege, and eventually compel the surrender of the enemy, which was accomplished on the 4th day of July, when the victorious armies marched into the doomed city with flying colors.

History relates more accurately than can be said here, of that memorable campaign, consequently I will cite a few reminiscences of which we were personally cognizant during the siege and may be of some interest to the comrades and others within my hearing.

While talking among ourselves and relating these incidents, nothing of a personal matter must be considered, as the speaker has nothing but volumes of praise for every man who engaged in the war of the great Rebellion, one of the greatest wars in the annals of the world, be he a minute, a day, or a three months volunteer. I had the honor of the personal acquaintance of Gen. Grant in the home of my nativity at Sackett Harbor, N. Y. He was then a captain of infantry of a company of 54 men only. I, then, of course, quite a boy, was also acquainted with his gallant and lamented lieutenants, Gens. Lyons and Sully. A grateful nation honors the memory of these great national heroes and does also honor the dead and living of all others engaged in the war of the great rebellion, where two million men were engaged for the perpetuity of American principles, and to sustain our symbol of liberty, "Old Glory."

Reminiscences.
On one occasion during the siege I had the honor of the command of one section of two guns of the 12th Wisconsin battery, located in Fort Ransom, one mile to the right of the center. We were visited by Gen. Grant and Gov. Salomon of this state.

Private Chase, a bright, brave soldier of the twelfth, was on guard on this occasion, and while walking his beat, the general and governor attempted to pass, the general speaking a cigar. Private Chase halted and saluted the party and said, "My orders are to allow no smoking inside my beat." The general replied, "That's right, sir," and threw his cigar to the ground. This cigar was picked up by Private Chase and was to be kept as a souvenir of the occasion. He was afterward killed at the battle of Altoona, Georgia, and this interesting relic was lost to all so far as I have ever been able to learn.

An hour after the departure of these illustrious guests, a private of an Illinois regiment came scurrying around into the fort to notify us of the arrival and dangerous position of a sharpshooter within the rebel fortifications. This sharpshooter had killed 3 men and wounded 8 in the trenches immediately in our front, and his location could not be determined upon until this time. He remained to assist us to view the location of this rebel, who was up and behind a large tree fully forty feet above the ground and probably secreted in a rotten hollow opening. His foot had been seen to withdraw from a limb on which it was resting. We concluded to try to displace that man, and carefully sighted one of our guns, a twelve pounder, the sergeant laid go, telling the tree at the point aimed, and down came Mr. Rebel, gun, boots and all, whirling in the air like a pinwheel. Such a roar of exultation as followed from our comrades in the front was seldom ever heard and the cheers are still ringing in my memory.

A remarkable coincidence occurred in regard to this, fifteen years after the war. An engineer on the C. & N. W. Ry. came into the office of Janesville shops and we recognized each other by the button at once as comrades of the late war, and in a pleasant conversation our words drifted on to the siege of Vicksburg, and he mentioned among the many memorable things which were remembered, this very incident in regard to the sharpshooter which I have already related and the exulting satisfaction which he and his comrades enjoyed as much as any event that occurred during the siege, and he had placed many times since the war, and was always in regret that he had placed the names of those engaged, in his diary. We shook hands cordially and I reminded him that I was one of the

participants and it is unnecessary to assure the comrades that we were firm friends ever after.

On the day following the above narrative we gave the enemy a refreshing entertainment. For some unaccountable cause a mule had appeared on the rebel ramparts immediately in our front (standing aimlessly), and we thought it a good opportunity to on the day previous, by giving them something in the way of refreshments. A gun was fired on the animal charged with a percussion shell, the piece was discharged, and so was the mule, distributing sausage, a week's supply to a regiment of men.

During the siege which many of you have experienced, there were many pleasant and scenes of serious events occurring daily, many of which would be uninteresting to you, but to me one of the most notable, and a scene to be remembered as long as life shall endure, was the spring under a flag of truce on June 25th. This during an interview between Generals Grant and Pemberton for a surrender to our forces. Immediately on our right and front, in accordance with the rules of war was a flag of truce, which requires suspense of all operations. On this occasion the truce was up. Men appeared in great numbers upon the ramparts along the respective lines. It was a relief to stand thus freely, enemy to enemy, without fear, and amidst this joyful and apparent safety, a shot was fired from the rebel front, killing a member of the 6th Wis. battery, immediately on the right of one section of the 12th battery, of which I, for the moment, was the ranking officer. The spirit of retaliation so incensed me that I gave orders, not only for one section of our battery, but for two sections of the 6th Wis. battery, to let go two guns each, for compensation in the violation of the flag of truce, in re-payment for our dead comrade. In the meantime both armies, which had been conspicuous for the time being, had disappeared behind their fortifications, but no further firing occurred, and all appeared again in a vision of safety until the flag of truce was withdrawn. I was soon after consulted by an officer in regard to the war legality of my order which was so promptly executed. I replied, with exultant safety, that I did right, and felt no further concern in the matter. He replied that he approved of what I had done and that he feared the consequences resulting therefrom. Of course, as a matter of war, and the laws pertaining thereto, I had taken a fearful responsibility, but was not alarmed, and we went about our various duties as usual. But a few moments thereafter I saw galloping in a hasty manner, a body of mounted men, who proved to be Gen. John E. Smith and staff with great rapidity, approaching our post with great rapidity. Gen. Smith approached and saluted me and inquired who gave orders to fire during the truce. I informed him that I did and gave reasons. He promptly said: "You did right, sir, and if any one inquires who gave you orders, make your reply that I did." This was to me a great compensation and comfort, as I might have made a gross error, possibly, and subjected myself to a drumhead court-martial and the consequences pertaining thereto.

Gen. John E. Smith was a gallant and notable man in the army and enjoys the grateful remembrance of the people of this great nation. The result of this artillery fire was the killing and wounding of 32 rebels.

In conclusion, Commander, I have to say that in the movements of the foregoing campaign which I have feebly and disconnectedly related, the 12th Wis. battery were actively engaged. 70 of the 12th I recruited from this city. A more brave and better disciplined body of men never faced an enemy of our flag. The likeness of the foremost general which adorns our walls, that silent and smileless man, U. S. Grant, the greatest of living or dead heroes, should be emulated by all now and forever.

Janesville, Wis., Feb. 14, 1905.
Note—There are many instances of great moment to ourselves, and to others, with the siege of Vicksburg—our entrance to the city on the great natal day, the 4th of July—with the steady measured tramp to music of many bands and innumerable drum corps, with our shattered but still preserved standard, the flag of heaven, "Old Glory"—our passing in review before the rebel, General Pemberton and staff, and other minor but gallant generals, receiving and returning their salutations—the coming of the brave but conquered defenders of that stronghold of Vicksburg—the shaking of hands with those who but a few hours previous eagerly sought our lives and annihilation, with which feeling our innermost hearts entertain towards them—the exchange of visits, day and evening, among officers and men—until the time arranged for their marching to their homes under a parole of honor, granted them by that great and magnanimous soldier, Unconditional Surrender Grant.

Happy today
Both the blue and gray,
Elbow to elbow,
Shoulder to shoulder
We meet.
With extended hands each to greet.
No north, no south, no east, no west,
With one undivided country we are blest.

Among the many events which befell us during the three years which we had the honor to serve our government was the lamentable death of the surrender of one of Janesville's sons, who, in curiosity while waiting about the pikeposts and in an attempt to lift a loaded rebel's musket from the pit the hammer of which struck the edge, causing its discharge the bullet passing entirely through his body, resulting in instant death of the gallant, faithful soldier, Henry Wingate.

Old Glory.
Under this stately banner every man is his own sovereign. It speaks majestically in its silent grandeur for the hopes of all mankind. Let us unfold it at our homes, on our business plants, in our offices and say in the name of God, "Forever float that standard sheet where breathes the foe but falls before it!"

Sherman's March to the Sea.
Captain Norcross then introduced J. F. Carle, one of "Sherman's bum-

mers," who as a member of the Third Wisconsin, made that famous march to the sea with Sherman. Mr. Carle said:

Almost 42 years, have come and gone since one of the greatest if not the greatest campaign against treason and rebellion was successfully planned and carried out.

General Grant's plans for a general movement of all the armies of the Union against the confederate forces were matured during the early spring of 1864. Grant's purpose was to hammer the rebellion on every side at once and all the time.

General Sherman's task was assigned to advance from Chattanooga upon Atlanta. He accepted his assigned work with the ardor of his nature.

"I am to knock Joe Johnston," he wrote to Grant, "It looks like enlightened warfare."

He began the concentration of his troops for an advance as soon as the spring had made the roads passable.

His army in this advance had a difficult region to pass through. Southward of Chattanooga for some 40 miles the country is a succession of rugged ridges, almost mountains, lying in a northeast and southwest direction with deep valleys between covered with thick forest. The whole of the way the country has many excellent positions for defensive warfare and all that engineering skill and the control of the labor of thousands of slaves could do to make them impregnable had been done.

The campaign was one in which strategy must combine with hard fighting, much marching and constant pressure against the enemy.

The armies under Gen. Sherman were constituted for the service to be exacted of them as follows: The army of the Cumberland composed of three strong corps. The Fourth under Howard, the 20th under Hooker and the 14th under Palmer, in all about 60,000 men, were to bear directly against the enemy.

The army of the Ohio under Gen. Schofield was to be used as occasion might require and the army of the Tennessee, under the active, alert and skillful engineer and strategist, Gen. McPherson, was to be the whip lash corps to do the flanking. Gen. Sherman's force with which he set out was about 100,000 men and 254 guns of all calibers.

This army was commanded by one of the bravest, clear-minded, honest, hearted, patriotic generals of the late Civil War, born Feb. 8, 1820, died Feb. 14, 1891, just 14 years ago today.

These 100,000 men who had left their homes and loved ones, that comprised this army, were regular volunteers and a braver, more patriotic self-sacrificing, loyal, determined body of officers and men ever went into battle for their country's, their liberty, their homes and the old flag than those commanded by Gen. Sherman, who fought their way from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the sea, from the sea to Raleigh, N. C., where on the 26th of April, 1865, the rebels surrendered to Gen. Sherman which virtually ended the Civil War.

I shall never forget my first battle. We had been marching several days over mountains, through valleys, from Fayetteville, Tennessee to get to Resaca, Georgia, where the rebels had fortified by building breast-works and forts.

My regiment, the 3rd Wis. Inf., came up with our brigade division and corps the 14th of May and marched on toward Resaca. We could hear the booming of canons and shots of musketry off to our left and knew the fighting had nearly commenced.

The morning of the 15 of May, 1864, was beautiful and bright, the summer sun kissed the pearly dew drops on the grass. The little birds were singing their merry songs in the tree-tops. But ere the morning sun went down thousands had answered their last roll call, and loyal patriotic homes in the North had lost a father, a son, a husband, a brother, a lover.

About ten o'clock Generals Sherman, Hooker and Williams came riding with their orderlies just back of our regiment and stopped near our company. It was the first time I had got a sight of Gen. Sherman and he looked very much in earnest as he was talking to the generals. Pretty soon they all rode away very much in a hurry.

In a few minutes the command was given to fall in. We knew that meant fight. My company was ordered up as skirmishers, and we were advancing very careful. The line of battle was formed just behind us. We kept moving slowly up a hill where there was some small timber till we came nearly to the top where we met the rebel line of battle not more than ten rods away. We fired at them and as we fired they poured volley into our ranks and 21 of our company were killed or wounded, out of 60 that were on the line.

There were eight of us who enlisted at the same time from the town of Brooklyn, Green county, and four out of the eight fell killed or wounded so that they died inside of 24 hours and all were named William.

William Winter, Trov, Watkins and Baxter, the other four went all through the war and are alive today as far as I know.

We fell back as fast as possible to the line of battle, the rebels following, shooting all the time and giving that peculiar rebel yell that every old soldier has heard. The rebels were sent back in a short time leaving many dead and wounded upon the battlefield.

To tell just how I felt when we first saw the rebel line of battle and heard the rattle of musketry and the whizzing of the bullets as they zipped past us and see comrades falling all around would be impossible. It cannot be described. No tongue can tell, no pen can write the feelings of a man placed in such positions.

The next morning, the 16th, I was in a detail that gathered up some of the dead and buried them in a trench, and as we placed the bodies side by side with no coffin or box to put them, without friends or loved ones except their comrades, I want to tell you it made me feel very homesick and tired of war with all its sufferings.

But this was only the commencement, the first battle, and now we must push on after the enemy. Leaving Resaca we pursued the rebels on through Cassville toward Dallas, skir-

mishing, fighting and driving them back, through one of the roughest, muddest countries I had ever seen. I remember one night we had to camp in a cornfield, on a side-hill. It was all mud, but we fixed ourselves as best we could and dug trenches around our dog tents. About ten o'clock it just poured down and in a few minutes the water came rushing down the side-hill and I was awakened by water running into my ear and down my neck. I got up and there were 20 or 30 comrades gathered around a smoldering camp fire, some singing, some cursing and others stirring up the fire. They were trying to burn pitch pine knots or stumps and the way they smoked and sizzled and sputtered was a sight to behold.

May 25 was fought the battle of Dallas. Our regiment charged a marked battery and the way they shot grape and canister into our ranks was appalling. Our regiment lost in killed and wounded 51 men. In fifteen minutes the man upon my right and the one behind me were killed. We held our position until dark and then crept up and got the guns. I was more afraid, more nervous than at Resaca, but I didn't let the rebels know anything about it and kept on firing just the same. Then on to Lost Mountain, fighting more or less every day. At Pine Knob the rebels made us halt a few days, but we bothered them so much that they soon fell back.

Then Kennesaw mountain in its glory and faced the rebel cannon that had picked their position in such a way as to make it almost impossible to reach them. But Sherman's dash- ing Yankee boys were right there and were determined to drive them out and up the mountain over. The fight lasted from June 23 to July 2 and under constant fire all the time. July 2d we moved on further and kept coming in contact with pickets and their cavalry. I very distinctly remember the 4th of July. I celebrated it in a new way, our camping on the skirmish line all day, and I fired 67 union bullets into the southern confederacy in honor of independence and liberty. It rained so much the roads were so muddy that it was almost impossible to get anything to eat and when we did the hardtack was all mouldy and full of worms; they called them worm sandwiches.

Then we came to the Chattahoochee river, stopped for a few days and had a chance to wash our shirts. I had but one and had worn that about a month and thought I would wash it whether it needed it or not. There must have been 500 or more who were on the river bank waiting for their shirts to dry and fighting the guats and flies that were as thirsty for our blood as the rebels were.

Then we crossed the river and moved on toward Peachtree creek. Here is where Hood tried to cut our army in two. Our corps, the 20th, held the center. They charged five times in succession down upon our lines, but they couldn't get through. In front of our brigade and nearly a mile on our left was the most horrid site I ever witnessed. I believe you could have walked that distance and not had to step on the ground and some places they were two or three deep. Off to our left on the 23d was where our noble McPherson lost his life. Then we marched toward Atlanta.

The army intrenching, making very heavy breastworks with logs and dirt, were there from July 23d to Sept. 1st, when Atlanta was taken a few days afterward. Sherman's military acts in handling and placing the different corps, his flanking movements in order to save the lives of his men was the most skillful and successful of any general of the war. Sherman was careful, considerate, looking to the welfare and safety of his command, yet as brave and determined as any general of the late Civil War. When you look and study the country through which we passed, the positions the enemy occupied and the number of men that were lost in battle, how the army was handled, I am led to say that Gen. Sherman was the most consistent military general of the war. We stayed in Atlanta about two months, guarding the city; then came the greatest, the most hazardous movement that has ever been made in the annals of history—Sherman's march to the sea and on through the Carolinas, planned and executed by Gen. Sherman himself. Here is General Grant's dispatch:

City Point, Va., Nov. 2d, 64. 11:30 a.m.
Maj. Gen. Sherman: Your dispatch of 9 a. m. yesterday is just received. I do not see that you can withdraw from where you are to follow Hood, without giving up all we have gained in territory. I say then, go on as you propose.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.
This was the first time that Gen. Grant assented to the march to the sea, and although many of his warm friends and admirers insist that he was the author and projector of that march, Gen. Grant never thought so or said so. The truth is fully given in an original letter of President Lincoln which Gen. Sherman received at Savannah, Georgia, every word of which is in his own familiar handwriting. It is dated: Washington, Dec. 26, '64. When you were about leaving Atlanta for the Atlantic coast I was anxious, if not fearful, but feeling that you were the better judge, and remembering nothing seized nothing gained, I did not interfere. Now the undertaking being a success, the honor is all yours, for I believe none of us went further than to acquiesce and taking the work of Gen. Thomas into account, it is indeed a great success. It brings those who sat in darkness to see a great light. But what next, I suppose it will be safer if I leave General Grant and you to decide.

A LINCOLN.
Pres. Lincoln and Gen. Grant both gave him the credit for his skill and work.

The march from Atlanta to the sea was very hard work for the boys and we had many queer and startling experiences, fording rivers, wading through marshes, tearing up railroad track, foraging our rations, and watching for rebels, who were ever on the alert to capture or kill the boys, who would go too far away.

But we marched, living from what we foraged until we reached Savannah on the 11th of December, '64, and the last southern city was captured. So we made a thoroughfare for

freedom and her train, 60 miles in latitude, 300 to the main; treason led before us for resistance was in vain, while we were marching through Georgia.

Stayed in Savannah about two months, guarding the city and getting some much-needed rest. Then on through the Carolinas, destroying railroads, capturing many rebels and confiscating all the cotton that could be found till we reached Raleigh, North Carolina, and the rebels surrendered. This was the hardest march of the war; through Savannah, which was almost impassable, we had to build many miles of corduroy roads and many places had six or eight layers of logs. In one of those swamps the most of our brigade went thirty-eight hours without a mouthful to eat. Our foragers could not get to us on account of the roads. Could we have had some of the good things of the banquet you gave us tonight they would have disappeared in very short order. But we have enjoyed your hospitality and honor the members of the Twilight club for the opportunity of being with you. You are loyal, patriotic citizens. We appreciate all the efforts you have put forth to help us as old soldiers, and may we all be true, upright, loyal citizens, using every faculty we possess in trying to make some heart brighter and the world better, remembering that we live in the best country and under the best government in the world; that wherever the old flag floats it means liberty and patriotism.

On glorious flag, red, white and blue, Emblem of the brave and true, On glorious group of clustering stars, Ye lines of light and crimson bars, Trampled in dust by traitors feet; Once more your glorious folds we greet Triumphant over all defeat; Henceforth in every land to be, Bright emblem of true liberty.

Col. E. O. Kimberley
Colonel E. O. Kimberley then gave a pleasing paper on the subject, "Personal Recollections of the Colored Race in War Times." His address follows:

From the beginning of the War of the Rebellion to its close and among the innumerable matters of note having close reference to the same, was the question of the colored race. What we had read at home about the colored people of the South, prior to the war, proud, in large measure to be erroneous, when daily brought to a realization of the facts.

These poor unfortunates were constantly in evidence. They came upon us in multitudes, from the youngest to the oldest. During Gen. Banks' 3 days' retreat down the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, when the war first began, the colored people seemed to outnumber our little force three to one. Anxious as we were to get away from Stonewall Jackson, at that very unfortunate time, the class referred to were even more anxious; and the mode of their flight was something never to be forgotten. It is a creditable fact that our soldiers always treated them the best they could under the circumstances, and they would reciprocate if in their power to do so. As the war continued, interest and curiosity increased in them. It is

Continued On Page 6.



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...Forty Years Ago...

Janesville Daily Gazette, Wednesday, February 15, 1865.—Serious Railroad Accident.—Thos. Eaton, a brakeman on the North-Western railroad, was very severely injured about six o'clock this morning, at the state line, his left arm being taken off and his ankle badly injured. Amputation of the arm was performed but when our informant left he had not rallied from the shock occasioned by his injuries and the chances are largely against his recovery. Just how the accident occurred we did not learn. The family of the wounded man reside in the fourth ward in this city.

The following men were elected officers of the State Firemen's association at their meeting this forenoon: President—Wm. T. Leitch of Madison. Vice-president—A. B. Taylor of Fond du Lac. Secretary—John C. Spencer of Janesville. Treasurer—George Kriss of Appleton.

Enrolled Men of the Second Ward.

There is to be a meeting of the voters of the second ward at the court room, Thursday evening, for the purpose of correcting the enrollment. It is to be hoped there will be a general turnout.

Fireman's Tournament.—At a meeting of the State Firemen's association held today in this city it was decided to hold the tournament this year at the place offering the largest bonus.

The Milwaukee Sentinel says that the United States Telegraph company have completed their line through Ozaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowish, Green Bay, etc., all in running order.

Senators Doolittle and Howe of this state voted the other day for an amendment to the constitution bill, denying drafted men the privilege of furnishing a substitute. The amendment was rejected, however, by a large majority.

The Wisconsin is informed that a new paper-mill is to be built at Oconomowoc this coming season.

COUNTY NEWS

JOHNSTOWN.

Johnstown, Feb. 13.—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Carter spent Monday and Tuesday in Whitewater with relatives.

Miss Emma Anderson of Richmond spent Thursday with her aunt, Mrs. O. Holmerson.

A pleasant party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Haight Wednesday evening, February 8, and those present indulged in spirited games of euchre after which bounteous refreshments were served. The prize winners were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Carter, Miss Carrie and Avon Rye.

The members dispersed at an early hour declaring host and hostess good entrepreneurs.

Mr. Halvor Ellefson and Halvor Light of Canby, Minnesota, are guests of their uncle, O. Holmerson and family.

Mr. W. C. Rendell returned to his home in Chicago Saturday after spending the winter at the home of C. Craig.

Otto Schmaling has returned from Madison university having spent the winter there taking a course in butter making.

The sick are all getting better. Mr. and Mrs. T. Cavanaugh of Richmond have issued invitations for a Valentine dinner February 14.

MILTON JUNCTION.

Milton Junction, Feb. 14.—Mr. Ed. Coon is quite sick.

Mr. Hutton of the Anti-Saloon League spoke in the S. D. B. pulpit last Sabbath.

R. C. Moscovell and son Frank were in Janesville Friday.

Mr. Burhaus and family have moved into a tenant house on the Butts farm.

Laura Maxwell has been quite sick but is able to be in school now. Mrs. M. E. Miles was in Janesville Friday.

After a lingering illness Mrs. Mary Hull died at her home February 8. She leaves a devoted son and many relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

Mr. Stewart of Johnstown was in town Thursday attending the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Hull.

Elder McClelland called at the home of Mr. Swaney Hill one day last week.

Eld. George Burdick of Welton, Iowa, is visiting relatives and friends here for a few days.

A Valentine social is to be held at the home of Scott Robinson Tuesday evening.

Miss Nichols of Cincinnati, O., is holding a series of meetings in the M. E. church.

Winifred Sharp of Palmyra is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Ada Buten.

Mrs. Sumner Gilbert is spending a few days at her son's home in Janesville.

Two of Mrs. Clarke's children are very sick with la grippe.

Mrs. F. M. Roberts who has been in a hospital in Palmyra for five weeks returned home Monday.

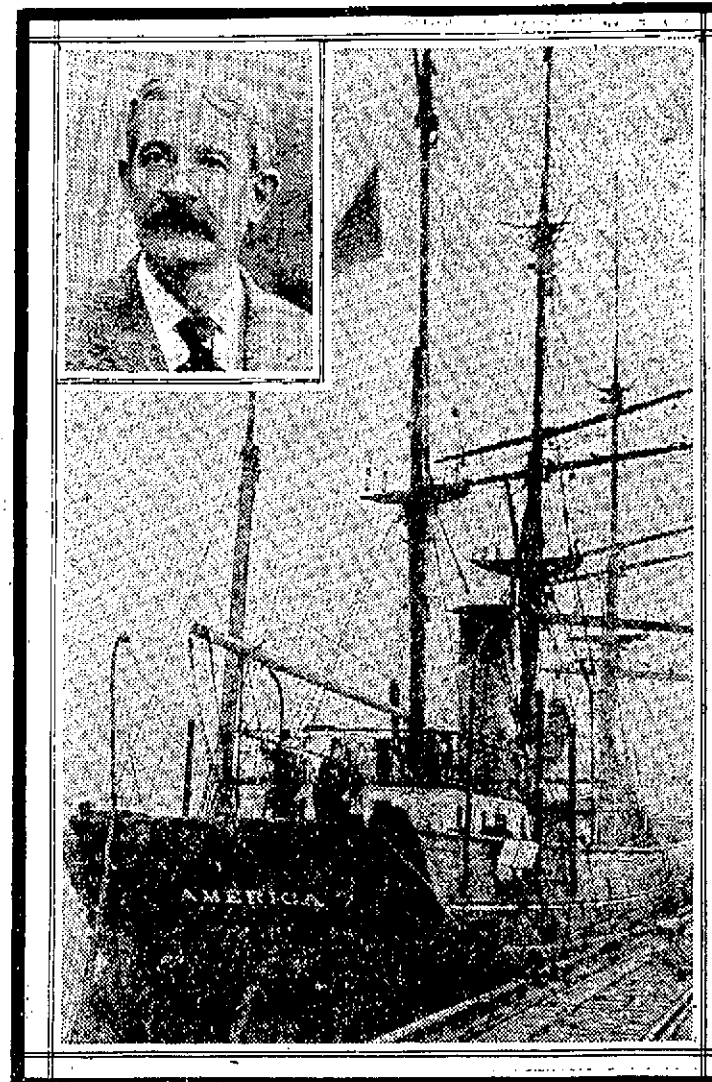
The families of R. C. Maxwell and H. E. Miles were the guests of R. E. Hull at dinner Sunday.

The King's Daughters will meet at the home of Mrs. A. O. Henderson Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Chamberlain is visiting her daughter Emma in Indiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Borst and Mr. and Mrs. Keans were the guests of Andrew Merrill and wife one day last week.

Philip Wench is moving into their house on Golden Lane this week.



WILLIAM ZIEGLER AND THE SHIP AMERICA

William Ziegler, the baking powder magnate, who sent to the Arctic the ship America and a party headed by Explorer Peila, is becoming worried regarding the safety of the party and will send a relief expedition. The America has not been heard of for more than a year.

FOOTLIGHT FLASHES

Some of the best lines in George Ade's comedy drama, "The County Chairman," not a musical comedy, but a spectacular comedy telling in a delightful manner a story of heart interest, which Henry W. Savage offers at the Myers Grand tomorrow evening, fall to Sassafras Livingston, a shiftless darkey politician, admirably played by the veteran minstrel, George Thatcher. "What's the use of being free if you've got to work all the time?" is one of his favorite expressions. The catch line of the play, however, the line that became

a popular saying in New York, where "The County Chairman" ran for 312 performances last season, is the phrase "As Bill says," and it is used by Jim Hackler, the county chairman, to preface some extract from his favorite poet, Shakespeare.

On Friday The large cast presenting the new musical comedy, "Fritz and Snitz," in which Mason and Mason, that well-known team, are starring and which will be seen at the Myers Grand, Friday, February 17, includes the fol-

lowing artists: Charles A. Mason, Harry Lester Mason, Chas. Horn, Robert Burton, Frank Hayes, James Connors, Lew Kelley, Will S. Manning, Clifford McCabill, Della Stacey, Fanny Midgley, Anna Suits, Maude Amanda Scott, Susie Stillman, Myrtle Leavitt, Josephine Crawford, Adelaide Walsh, Effie Leslie, Mamie Tucker, Anna Williams, Daisy Palmer, Grace De May, Josie Adams, Marie Cameron, Daisy Valmore, Tricky Newcomb, Daisy Delmore, Hattie Ziegler and a large chorus.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

MRS. J. L. BLAIR SCORES A POINT

St. Louis Court Sustains Demurrer to Insurance Company's Answer.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 15.—Judge Douglas, in the St. Louis circuit court, sustained the demurrer entered by Mrs. Appoline M. Blair to the answer filed by the defendant to her suit to recover a policy on the life of her husband, James L. Blair, from the Provident Life Assurance society of New York city. It will now be necessary for the company to file a new answer before the suit can continue.

POSTAL THIEF IS FINED \$1,000

Schmalzenberger Must Also Pass Six Months Behind the Bars.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 15.—August Schmalzenberger, who was convicted in the United States district court recently of embezzling \$600 of postoffice funds while acting as assistant postmaster at Mtsdadt, St. Clair county, was fined \$1,000 and costs by Judge Humphrey and sentenced to six months imprisonment in the house of correction at Quincy.

Will Regulate Public Dances.

Allentown, Pa., Feb. 15.—As a further means of reforming the town an ordinance was introduced in the city council taxing public dances \$4 a night, fixing the time limit at 2 a. m., preventing the participation of minors under 18 years old.

To Have Most Delicious, Brown Cakes for Breakfast, mix only cold water with Mrs. Austin's Pancake Flour. All grocers.

SHOW HONOR TO AN AMERICAN

King and Queen of Italy Entertain Ambassador Meyer.

Rome, Feb. 15.—King Victor Emmanuel took Ambassador Meyer in a motor as his guest with a shooting party to Casale Fossano. This was considered to be a special distinction, for Mr. Meyer was the only ambassador invited. After the shooting the queen arrived for lunch. The two sovereigns expressed great regret at Mr. Meyer's transfer to St. Petersburg, but congratulated him on going to the Russian capital, which, owing to the present condition of international politics, is a most important post.

Food for Thought.

A woman does a lot of thinking trying to figure out whether the baby is going to be a great man or a good man.—New York Press.

Regulates the stomach and bowels, heals and soothes the little ones' stomachs and gives them a healthful and natural sleep. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is the children's benefactor. 25 cents. Smith Drug Co.

Beaten Egg and Coffee.

They say this is the best sort of an invitation to the appetite. Whip an egg to a froth, put into the coffee cup, turn the coffee over it slowly, stirring during the time, and season as usual with sugar and cream.

Finnish Bridal Costume.

In rural Finland a bride wears to church a curious combination of wedding veil and wedding bonnet. It is a great cap with ribbon streamers behind and in front a fall of lace which shadows the face. Over her dark cashmere dress she ties a handsomely embroidered white apron.

Tax on Balconies.

The German town of Ellbrich has a law which calls for a special tax on all householders who have balconies attached to their houses. These are considered a luxury. The tax money is used for the improvement of the streets.

Big result for the money: a want ad.

F. MAYER BOOT & SHOE CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The newest and most perfect shoes for men on the market. Stylish and up-to-date in every particular—fit perfectly, look swell and wear well—built On Honor both inside and out and made from the finest leather obtainable.

Your dealer has or can get Mayer "Honorbilt" shoes for you. Send us his name and receive Free our beautiful new style book.

We also make "Western Lady" and "Martina Washington" shoes. Our trademark is stamped on every sole.

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MILWAUKEE,

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

Entered at the postoffice at Janesville, Wisconsin, as second class mail matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Daily Edition—By Carrier
One Year \$8.00
One Month \$1.00
One Year, cash in advance \$7.50
Six Months, cash in advance \$4.50
Three Months, cash in advance \$2.50
Daily Edition—By Mail
CASH IN ADVANCE
One Year \$8.00
Six Months \$4.50
One Year—Rural delivery in Rock Co. \$9.00
Six Months—Rural delivery in Rock Co. \$5.00
County Delivery—One Year \$1.50
Weekly Edition—One Year \$1.50
Long Distance Telephone, No. 77
Business Office \$7.75
Editorial Rooms \$7.75



Fair tonight and probably Thursday; rising temperature.

To the man who is going to buy a suit of clothes there is nothing in the paper of such personal importance as the clothing ads.

THE COURTS AND THE BOYCOTT

A decision against boycotting has been rendered by the court of appeals of Maryland. The decision is a sweeping one. It restrains several labor organizations and their agents from interfering in any way with the business of John B. Adt. It restrains them from hindering or attempting, directly or indirectly, to interfere with Mr. Adt, his agents and employees, and also from publishing, printing, writing or circulating in any manner whatever, anything that would tend to his discredit in the eyes of the public.

This decision adds to the large number of court decisions which have been rendered against boycotting. It is a noticeable fact that the highest courts in the United States at this time are uniformly rendering decisions which are in opposition to monopoly in any shape, whether it is monopoly by capital or monopoly by labor. The "boycott" is one of the methods of labor organization intended to build up a labor monopoly, just as the rebate is one of the methods of the industrial trust intended to build up a monopoly in trade. The courts are not only condemning all methods adopted by capital to create monopolies in restraint of trade, but they are also condemning, with equal force, methods employed by labor unions to build up monopolies of labor.

This is a consistent position for the courts to take. Any unfair advantage or use of force adopted by capital to suppress competition is no more odious and injurious than any unfair advantage or use of force on the part of labor organizations to suppress competition. Both capital and labor must stand upon the same level in this respect, and the courts, in upholding this principle have established a new claim to the respect of the American people. Yet Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, in his argument against the railway rate bill in the house of representatives declared that, unfortunately, "there is a disposition on the part of the courts to uphold the policy of the party that happens to be in power." This is a criticism of the courts that is unworthy of a member of the house of representatives. It implies that the courts are influenced in their decisions either by political considerations or by the current state of public opinion. As a matter of fact the courts have repeatedly shown that they possess the courage necessary to render an unpopular decision. The recent decisions of the supreme court in the Northern Securities case and the beef trust case cannot be explained away by any such statement as this, "that there is a disposition on the part of the courts to uphold the policy of the party that happens to be in power." The fact that the courts are as stern in their decisions against the "boycott" and other unlawful practices of labor organization, as they are in their decisions directed against railroad and industrial monopolies is a clear proof of their fairness.

SOME IMPORTS.

Some figures just supplied to a distinguished member of congress by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its bureau of statistics, suggest the possibilities which await the cotton manufacturers of the United States when they may find time to enter seriously upon the task of turning into the manufactured state the cotton produced in this country and now supplied in the natural state to the manufacturers of other countries. The figures in question show merely the exportation of cotton manufactures from Japan to China during a term of years, but as Japan draws largely from the United States the raw cotton with which it produces the manufactures in question the suggestion which they offer is naturally an interesting one to us. These figures of exports of cotton manufactures from Japan to China show that the total value of cotton yarns exported from Japan to China in 1893 was \$29,580, and in 1903 \$14,122,507; and of other cotton manufactures in 1893 \$221,780, and in 1903 \$2,013,547, making the total of cotton yarns and finished cotton manufactures sent from Japan to China in 1893 \$251,363, and in 1903 \$10,125,054.

SOME IMPORTS.

Meaning the quantity of raw cotton exported from the United States to Japan has grown from 793,242 lbs. in 1893 to 1,610,219 pounds in 1900, the value of the same being in 1893 \$68,423, and in 1900 \$12,712,619. The quantity and value in 1903 were somewhat reduced by reason of the very high price of American cottons and the fact that Japan in years of high prices in America turns for a part of her cotton supply to India; where she finds a shorter staple and therefore lower price. The general fact, however, that Japan increased her purchase of our raw cotton from 1893

thousand dollars in 1893 to 7 1/2 millions in 1903, and in the same period increased her sales of manufactured cotton to China from 251 thousand dollars in 1893 to 16 million dollars in 1903, suggests the possibilities which await the cotton manufacturers of the United States when they may choose to turn the cotton produced in this country into the finished state before permitting it to pass to the cotton consumers of the world.

This industry, which has recently sprung up in Japan, or buying American cotton, turning it into the manufactured state and selling it to other countries is, of course, merely a reproduction of a process which has been going on for many years in the older manufacturing countries of Europe. The United Kingdom, for example, took in 1893 125 million dollars' worth of cotton from the United States, basing this statement upon our figures of exports to that country; and in the same year exported 322 million dollars' worth of finished cotton goods and 36 million dollars' worth of cotton yarns. Germany in the same year bought 85 million dollars' worth of cotton from the United States, as shown by our own figures of exports to that country, and exported 80 million dollars' worth of cotton manufactures, of which 71 millions was finished goods and the remainder yarns.

France took in 1903 35 million dollars' worth of cotton from the United States, basing this statement again upon our export figures, and exported 35 million dollars' worth of cotton manufactures, practically all finished goods, the quantity of yarns exported being less than \$1,000,000 in value. Japan, as already indicated, took in 1903 7 1/2 million dollars' worth of cotton from the United States, as indicated by our export figures, and exported 20 million dollars' worth of cotton manufactures, of which but 1 1/2 millions was finished goods, while 15 1/2 millions was yarn.

The fact that yarns from a much larger proportion of Japan's exports of cotton manufactures than is the case with those of European countries is apparently due in part to the fact that her manufacturing establishments have not yet reached that stage of perfection in the production of finished goods which the older countries of Europe have attained; and in part, also, to the fact that the people of her largest customer, China, utilize yarns largely in the household manufactures of cotton cloths for domestic use, especially in years of high prices of finished goods. This is also true of the cotton exports of India, which in the year ending March 31, 1904, amounted to 34 million dollars, of which 28 1/2 millions went in the form of yarns, largely to China and other oriental countries.

Figures recently compiled by the Bureau of Statistics show that the world's exportation of cotton manufactures amounts to about 653 million dollars annually, of which 400 millions goes in the form of cloths, 152 millions in miscellaneous finished goods, and 101 millions cotton yarns. Of the 653 million dollars' worth of cotton goods thus exported by the various countries are available, the United States, although producing three-fourths of the world's raw cotton, exported in 1904 but 2 1/2 million dollars' worth of cotton manufactures, of which 14 1/2 millions was cloths, 7 1/2 millions miscellaneous finished goods, and \$172,500 worth cotton yarn. In the same year, 1904, our importations of cotton goods were 19 1/2 million dollars in value, or more than twice as great as the exports of cotton goods in the same period.

PRESS COMMENT.

Racine Journal: The expelled member of the Illinois legislature, Frank D. Comerford, is considering propositions for the lecture platform.

Exchange: There is talk of war between Sweden and Norway. In case it comes, which side will the king refer to as the insolent foe?

Chicago Inter Ocean: One of the most deplorable phases of the Hoch case is that it promises to add another word to an already overburdened popular vocabulary.

Pittsburg Dispatch: Perhaps those Kansas hotels did not wish to let Booker Washington discover what sort of accommodations a white man had to put up with out there.

Kansas City Star: Mr. Niedringhaus declares he is still "in the hands of his friends," although at this distance he seems to be a case of "Held by the Enemy."

Milwaukee News: The troubles of the czar ought to suggest to the American trust magnates what's likely to happen to them when they have syndicated everything in sight.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The right of petition is one that despots have never learned to handle gently, though lessons on the subject have been numerous.

Fond du Lac Commonwealth: With the retail price of sugar hanging around the seven-cent mark, it would seem as if the manufacturers of beet sugar might meet the growers of beets half way, instead of making them turn their attention to some other crop.

Appleton Post: In the meantime nothing can be gained by the passage of a law taxing mortgages, as legislation of that kind has often been proven to be impractical and foolish as well as inoperative whenever tried.

Delavan Republican: It is nonsense to talk about the downward masses in a country where men exercise the right of the elective franchise without the oversight or scrutiny of any one. With the secret ballot, there is no possibility of capitalistic coercion. All such appeals are sheer humbug.

Green Bay Gazette: C. W. Post, of Postum fame, evidently seeks a little free advertising. He asks for the expulsion of Senator Platt of New York from the United States senate because he says he will vote against any bill that will injure the express company, of which he is an official.

Mr. Post has for several years been agitating the plan for a parcels post that would injure the business of the express companies.

Waupaca Post: It is estimated that for every dollar the insurance department of the state has saved the people by warning them of unreliable companies, \$3 has been paid by them in increased premiums, caused by the extreme expense the companies have been put to, to do business in the state, pay for special examinations, publication of statements, etc. The only people who have been benefited are those who have drawn salaries.

Reedsburg Free Press: The half of the sum asked would provide a structure sufficient for many generations and at the same time, while it might not be classed as the biggest, the best, the most costly of state buildings, if this money were properly expended the people of the state would feel just as proud and the government could be made just as good or just as corrupt as the voters wished or permitted. Is not the pride of the people rather in honest officials and a just administration than in mighty and magnificent buildings?

La Crosse Leader-Press: Madison may be well described as the place everybody is for but nobody wants the capital of the state. As the seat of government Madison has been a dreary failure for sixty-eight years. Her arrangements for caring for people in town on business have been notoriously inadequate from the first. The inconveniences have been our up with in the hope that they might be remedied, but they have not been remedied in two generations and it is too much to expect a sudden change now.

Columbia Dispatch: The spectacle of August Mackay and the Groffs, the once trusted employees of the government, going to the penitentiary handcuffed and guarded like other offenders, brings with it a realization of the fact that the law is the same for all. There is no reason why exceptions should have been made in their cases, unless, indeed, the exceptions were in the direction of more rigorous treatment. Their intelligence and their occupancy of positions of prominence and trust under the government, only made their crime greater and it was right that they should at least be treated with no greater consideration than the ordinary law-breaker.

Baltimore Sun: Some forty-two chemists were given samples of an ore from New Jersey to work upon. When their results were compared it was found that, some affirmed the presence of 20 per cent. of zinc, while others reported but 12 per cent. Of iron some found 21.92 per cent, others 18.04 per cent. In another or some found 38.3 per cent. of zinc and 15 per cent. of iron, while others found but 25.3 per cent. of zinc and 8.4 per cent. of iron. In view of these analyses the committee of uniformity in technical analysis in a recent report holds that there is "ample demonstration that analytical chemistry, as ordinarily practiced, is anything but an exact branch of the chemical profession."

Chicago Chronicle: In the course of a speech declaiming against the admission of New Mexico to statehood Senator Spooner dramatically held aloft a paper containing a list of municipal officeholders in a city of that territory. He declared: "It reads like the muster roll of a Spanish military company." Senator Cullom suggested that Mr. Spooner read some of the names, but the latter tossed the paper aside disdainfully, saying: "I can not read Spanish." Senator Foraker, who favored admission, picked up the paper and after glancing at the names, said: "With the senator's permission I will read them: Here are a few of the names: Thomas Smith, William Johnson, James C. Robinson, Charles K. Clark and William McGinnis. No so very Spanish, after all."

La Crosse Chronicle: How quickly we change in these rapid times of ours! The idol of yesterday is the jest of today. Iconoclasts of our dedications, we pull down that which we had so hastily built. Only a few months ago the nation was thrown into raptures about a certain book. The president set the pace, and many who had not read "The Simple Life" were ready to concede that it was fit to fill the place of the old family bible. We all talked and walked the simple life, and doubtless not a few looked forward seriously to a perpetual diet of breakfast foods. When the public began to read the volume, some found that it was all they had expected; others, that it was extremely dry and did not fit their condition. There is no hard and fast rule for living which may be laid down to all alike. It is perhaps one phase of our complexity that some bibliomaniacal fad must sweep over us about once in so often. In this country the intellectual fad is about as prevalent as the fashionable fad. Indeed, it is, in a sense, a fashion.

SUNFLOWER PHILOSOPHY.

A man who always gets whipped should quit fighting and become an advocate of peace.

A man who will turn up his nose at beans his wife prepares for him will nearly founder himself on them at a free lunch counter.

A woman is never at a loss around the house. An American woman did not have paste with which to seal a package, so she used molasses.

As time passes after the wedding, the husband finds he has to groan and scream to get the soliloquy that a squire brought him in the first month.

Do you remember that, when a boy, you insisted on acting worthless until you just made your father whip you? And you do the same thing now that you are grown, unless you are wiser than we think you are.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

What does the Breakfast-Bell mean in your household—

Light, wholesome Biscuit made with

Dr. PRICE'S Baking Powder?

or unwholesome food made with an alum baking powder?

It is worth your while to inquire.



"AS BILL SAYS" SEE THE SHOW

Advance Seat Sale for "The County Chairman," promises a Good House.

"As Bill says," there will be a good house for the Savage production of "The County Chairman" at the Myers-Grand tomorrow evening. Manager Myers opened the advance sale this morning at nine and while it was not as large as the recent sale for Miss Rehon, it clearly demonstrated that Janesville people are planning to hear George Ade's comedy under the management of Mr. Savage, who also owns the production of "Parsifal," which has set Chicago audiences theatre-mad. Manager Myers makes his personal guarantee for "The County Chairman," but this is unnecessary to theatre-goers who know the Ade plays.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES itching, bleeding, protruding. Your doctor will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 10 days.

AS NOTED BY JABEZ.

I know some fellows that would be recognized as saints if they'd do today what they're calculating to do tomorrow.

They're many a man that tells his son not to lie that would have to have the boy have a diagram and specifications of his pa's conduct.

We say that women are the weaker creatures, but I'm bettin' that it men had had to wear the skirts an' corsets the race would've of sorter dwindled away some time ago.

Sometimes I see a woman out in the rain, an' again I see a hen under the same circumstances, an' it seems ter me that Nacher intended them to get together an' commiserate each other.—Sunset Magazine.

Thriving Bavarian Capital. Munich, the capital of the kingdom of Bavaria and the seat of the Bavarian government, is the third city of Germany as regards population. It is the center of German art and music and its university ranks second to none in the empire.

Size of British Empire. It has been figured out that the British empire is sixteen times larger than all the French dominions and forty times greater than the German empire.

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As time passes after the wedding, the husband finds he has to groan and scream to get the soliloquy that a squire brought him in the first month.

Do you remember that, when a boy, you insisted on acting worthless until you just made your father whip you? And you do the same thing now that you are grown, unless you are wiser than we think you are.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

A man who always gets whipped should quit fighting and become an advocate of peace.

A man who will turn up his nose at beans his wife prepares for him will nearly founder himself on them at a free lunch counter.

A woman is never at a loss around the house. An American woman did not have paste with which to seal a package, so she used molasses.

100 LATE TO CLASSIFY

CHAPS, windburn, blonches, leaded by Satio Skin Cream, Satio Skin Powder (4 tins) bestows satiny skin. 25c.

Protection for Horses. California has a law against the docking of horses' tails. The first arrest under it has just been made in the person of a veterinary surgeon. He may be fined \$500 or imprisoned for six months.

Rich English Counties. Lancashire, England, is the next richest county to London. It is rated at £24,000,000, against London's £43,500,000.

Tea Drinkers.

Will find our line of Teas to be exceptionally fine, both in the Black and Japan varieties.

The Japan Teas lead in volume of sales and the 50 cent grade is particularly fine.

If you are a lover of good Tea we want you to try

OUR..

JAPAN

TEA...

At 50 Cents a pound.

JANESVILLE

SPICE COMPANY

Milwaukee Street Bridge Both Phones.

Either A Lunch Or A Dinner...

prepared with equal care. Whether you pay 5c for a piece of pie or 25c for one of our "full grown" meals, you get the most in town for your money.

HILTON'S LUNCH ROOM One Block from Corn Exchange On North Franklin St.

J. E. BAKER, D. D. S.

Late Graduate of Northwestern University Dental School. Located Suite 211-212 Jackson Building, Janesville, Wis. Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

SALE WEDNESDAY

English Blue Ware, handsomely decorated, large size plates, 6 cups 6 saucers, 6 plates, for Wednesday only.

\$1.00

Large and wholesome variety of Candies, One Day Special, Chocolate Drops, per pound, 10c.

THE NICHOLS CO.

Department Store, W. Milwaukee St.

Special Sale of Sweet Kraut 20c lb.

The Finest and Best Bitter Sweets, 30c lb.

—ALL CANDIES FRESH— Ice Cream. Hot Drinks

JANESVILLE CANDY KITCHEN The Blue Front Store

Our . . . Mid-Winter Clearing Sale

Is Now On.

Cut Prices On All Lines.

At this sale you can buy seasonable merchandise at a positive saving of from 25 to 50 per cent. on many purchases.

Our Tailor-Made Suits at \$7.50 and \$12

are worthy of your attention.

Plenty of Winter Coats in large sizes.

Orchard Road & Co. Dry Goods, Cloths, Millinery

ELECTRIC SUGGESTIONS.

For space lighting use arcs. For handsome effects use incandescents. For reliable power use electric motors.

An electric sign talks to the public or you. If your competitors are using electricity in their business, and you are not, it is a handicap race, in their favor.

Automatic closer lights are time and temper savers, and cost next to nothing to operate.

If the steam is on and the room is cold, turn the electric fan on and let it blow against the radiator for ten minutes. It works like magic. It extracts the heat from the steam in a hurry.

Meridian lamps throw a strong light in the direction in which they point. Excellent for store lighting.

It is very a poor complexion that doesn't look well in electric light. The successful man does not have to be driven to the use of electricity by circumstances.

JANESVILLE CONTRACTING CO. On 5th Bridge

Dry Wood

DID YOU EVER GET HOT TRYING TO BURN WOOD THAT WOULD NOT BURN?

AGGRAVATING, ISN'T IT? WELL, IT WAS NOT SEASONED. WE HAVE HUNDREDS OF CORDS OF WOOD CUT FROM LIVE TREES ONE YEAR AGO, SO IT'S THOROUGHLY SEASONED AND DRY AND WILL BURN.

OUR CUSTOMERS TELL US IT'S THE MOST SATISFACTORY WOOD THEY HAVE HAD IN YEARS.

BETTER TRY SOME. MAPLE—Sawed at \$8.00 per Cord. MAPLE and BIRCH MIXED at \$7.50 per Cord.

PEOPLES COAL CO.

Yard, Pleasant St., foot of Washington Street. New Phone 293 Old Phone 206. City Office at Badger Drug Store. Both Phones 178.

Special Sale of Sweet Kraut 20c lb.

The Finest and Best Bitter Sweets, 30c lb.

—ALL CANDIES FRESH— Ice Cream. Hot Drinks

JANESVILLE CANDY KITCHEN The Blue Front Store

KICKERS' KOLUM FULL OF KICKS

WEEKLY GRIST OF GRINDS ON
CITY AFFAIRS.

COMPLAINTS FROM ALL OVER

Some Questions Asked That May Not
Please All the Readers—Many
Matters Discussed.

Edgerton, Wis., Feb. 5, 1905.
While the many Gazette readers in this place appreciate the grand old Rock county paper, to learn from reading the same that the editor has sugar beet fever, in the issue of February 2nd you say it will be an easy thing for the farmers to demoralize the beet sugar industry but will it pay? It has been demonstrated here that it will pay better than to go on raising beets to all millionaires' pockets and thus demoralize the farmers, for no farmer can raise a crop of beets on the present contract and come out even. Again you say, if you don't want to raise beets don't discourage your neighbor who does. What grand advice for a family paper to give its subscribers, viz., if you get swindled don't tell any one else for we want to catch them also. Now, when the Gazette makes an exposure of any scheme how they seem to "hog themselves" for warning others, but in this sugar question they can see but one side of it and would listen to nothing against the rich corporation, but maintaining that the thousands of dollars paid off by the company makes the farmers that much richer. Allow me to ask a question. If a farmer raises a crop that sells for \$100 per acre and costs \$90 is he any better off than he is to raise a crop that brings \$20 per acre and costs \$10? You would make people think that if a crop brought \$100 per acre that a farmer was \$100 ahead.

If the man who wrote the article in your issue of Feb. 1st who says he sold his tobacco for 10 per pound or \$7 per acre would stop to think that would acknowledge that land that would raise only 100 pounds of tobacco per acre would not raise one cent of beets. If he sold for one cent per pound as claimed no one but himself was to blame for 3 to 5 cents. He was probably interested in the sugar company and never worked an acre of either tobacco or beets in his life. Why can not a county paper that the farmers help to support be a little reasonable and not so pig-headed on the sugar beet question?
A TOBACCO GROWER.

To the Editor: The condition of our national affairs, foreign and domestic will justify my admission into the "Kickers' Kolum." With Russia, Japan, China, Turkey and Europe generally in charge; San Domingo and the Philippine Islands on our hands, and all the isles of the sea awaiting annexation; reciprocity, arbitration and the civilization of every savage tribe, to say nothing of railroad and other monopolies at home, to tax our wisdom and pockets, we have a pretty big job on hand without taking the semi-barbaric governments of South America under our protecting wings. The United States may succeed in spite of us in some of its duties and escape a disastrous entanglement in the Monroe doctrine and come out cock of the walk. But accepting this program as our mission and "manifest destiny," will it be expected, though some of us may still dissent, that we shall then prepare to arm and invade the lower regions, dethrone the reigning monarch there and clean out his empire? Will we then be prepared for an upward jubilation trip, take possession of the white throne, govern the celestials and extend our dominion to the revolving spheres which embrace the entire universe. When this is done there will be nothing left but the creation of a new and better opportunity for expansion, and rest for ourselves. As a kicker against some of these minor undertakings I am, individually, willing to "go in" for the bigger ones, and if we should chance to tip over some poor man's cabin we will erect a towering mansion which would be impregnable against our united heels.
A KICKER.

SPECIAL MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD TUESDAY AFTERNOON

Memory of Mrs. Collins Respected by
the Woman's Relief Corps.

Memorial services were held yesterday afternoon by W. H. Sargent, W. R. C. No. 21, in memory of their late sister, Mrs. Nettie Collins. Exercises opened by singing "Jesus Lover of My Soul," followed by a loving tribute to the memory of our deceased sister by Ella J. Willis. A song was beautifully rendered by Miss Lydia Pascoe. Services closed by singing "Nearer My God to Thee." Mrs. Bertha Welch, daughter of Mrs. Collins, was present. Victoria Potter, president, presided; Mary Slater, secretary.

MISS CLAUDIA TURNER HOSTESS LAST EVENING

Entertained Five Couples at Home in
Cullen Flats—Girls' Club
Formed.

At her home in the Cullen flats on South Main street last evening, Miss Claudia Turner entertained a number of young ladies and gentlemen at a Valentine party. Luncheon was served and the evening spent in music and games. During the evening the young ladies organized a club. The members of this newly formed organization are: Misses Marjory Nicholson, Ida Stoddard, Ethel Granger, Marie Carless, and Claudia Turner.

Bank of England Trade.
On a rough average, 45,000 sovereigns pass over the Bank of England counters every day.

JEFFERSON GETS A SEVERE TRIMMING

Harmonia Basket-Ball Team Defeated
54 to 21 in Home Gym by the
Local F. M. C. A. Five.

At Jefferson last evening the Janesville Y. M. C. A. basket-ball team defeated the Harmonia Club team of that city by the score of 54 to 21. The contest was witnessed by 400 people whose enthusiasm during the early stages of the game knew no bounds. The first half, however, ended with the score 18 to 9 in favor of the visitors. Rexford Brown was a substitute for the locals. The lineup was as follows:

Y. M. C. A. Harmonia
L. Matthews..... Splizer
F. Wilkerson..... Mischele
R. Palmer..... Strangel
E. Palmer..... Tiltz
H. Lee..... Rinsplich

THE WEATHER

Temperature last 24 hours taken from U. S. registered thermometer at Helmstreet's drugstore: highest, 14 above; lowest, 11 below; ther. at 3 p. m., 11 above; at 7 a. m., 9 below; sunshine; wind, north.

LODGE MEETINGS TONIGHT

Olive Lodge No. 27, Degree of Honor, at West Side Odd Fellows' hall. St. Patrick's Court No. 318, W. O. O. F., at Foresters' hall.
Freight Handlers' union at Assembly hall.

FUTURE EVENTS

Regular mid-week service at First Church of Christ Scientist tonight. George Ade's comedy, "The County Chairman" at Myers theatre Thursday evening, Feb. 16.
Mason & Mason in musical farce "Fritz and Sautz" at Myers theatre, Friday evening, Feb. 17.
Basketball game between Milton college and Y. M. C. A. teams at association "gym," Saturday evening, Feb. 18.

LATE LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Valuable presents tomorrow to ladies at Big 4 auction store.
Get our special sale prices on all kinds of drygoods. T. P. Burns.
Valuable presents tomorrow to ladies at Big 4 auction store.
Buy cloaks at one-third price at our clearing sale. T. P. Burns.
Ladies' day tomorrow at Big 4 auction store.
We not only save you money on sheeting, but on everything at our clearing sale. T. P. Burns.
The Fraternal Reserve will give a dance at West Side I. O. O. F. hall, Thursday night. Admission, 25c a couple.
Ladies' day tomorrow at Big 4 auction store.
The O. E. S. Study class will meet with Mrs. John Nicholson, 151 Linn street, at 2:30 Thursday afternoon. Each member please bring a valentine.

Mrs. John Donahue is very ill at her home, 55 South High street.

CURRENT NEWS NOTES.

Meet Friday: The Art league will meet at the home of Mrs. W. H. Ashcraft, 161 North Jackson street, Friday afternoon, at three o'clock.
A Special Treat: The members of the Musical-Literary club with a few friends will enjoy a most exceptional treat this evening in the singing of Mr. E. C. Towne. The artist has won great distinction and prestige for himself everywhere by his beautiful voice and Janesville is truly fortunate in being able to secure him.

Social and Dance: Wisconsin Lodge No. 14, I. O. O. F., and members of Rebekah Lodge No. 25 will enjoy a social and dance at East Side Odd Fellows' hall this evening. All members are invited.
Two Hundred Attended: Two hundred attended the benefit dance given for Roy Cummins, a member of Painters' Union No. 177, at Assembly hall last evening. Baldwin & Ruffeld's orchestra furnished the music. Frank Gibbs, August Hell, Harry Haycock and Otto Bigney had charge of the floor, and Wm. Rehfeld, August Hell, J. J. Cassidy, Otto Bigney, and Ernest Graf of the arrangements.

Went to Watertown: Charles Pierce left today for Watertown to appear for Antonio Brown of Newville who is charged with violating the fish and game laws.

Picture As Evidence: A photograph of Secretary M. H. Whitaker of the state barbers' board was taken immediately after the assault alleged to have been committed on him by Mayor Gorman at Kenosha and will be used as evidence in the forthcoming damage suit.
Taken to Waupun: Sheriff Cochran yesterday took Thomas Mulcairn to the prison at Waupun where he has commenced serving his sentence of one year for suborning perjury.

Another Proof: Again the value of the Gazette as an advertising medium is demonstrated. H. F. Notch advertised 50 shares of Tobacco Cheques Trading and Transportation stock for sale at \$10 per share in last evening's paper and at 8 o'clock this morning he received a call for the stock as a result of the advertisement, which resulted in a sale of the entire amount of \$500. The Gazette will tell several thousand people every day about your goods.

O. E. Guettler Host: O. E. Guettler will entertain a few of his gentlemen friends this evening at his home, 209 North Jackson street.

OBITUARY.

Theodore Acheson
Funeral services over the remains of the late Theodore Acheson will be held tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock at the Park street residence of Sheriff Cochran. Interment will be made in Oak Hill cemetery.

Mrs. Margaret Jameson
Funeral services over the remains of the late Mrs. Margaret Jameson were held this afternoon at 1 o'clock from the home of her daughter, Mrs. M. Jeanette Decker, in the town of Harmony. Rev. S. G. Huey officiating. Interment was in the cemetery at Mount Zion.

Sartorial Survival.

How seldom nowadays do men and women walk arm in arm. And yet, says Dr. Dabbs in the London Argus, the old custom survives in the buttoning of a man's clothes from left to right so that his sword arm should be free, and of a woman's the reverse way, so that her pocket arm should be at liberty.

PROMINENT MAN IN SOUTH DAKOTA

N. C. NASH, FORMER RESIDENT
OF ROCK COUNTY, DEAD.

SERVED IN THE THIRTEENTH

Man Who Received Education and
Lived Here Until 1871,
Famous in West.

N. C. Nash, the veteran editor of the Sioux Valley News, and one of the best known newspaper men in the state of South Dakota, a former resident of Rock county, died February 8 in Canton. His demise came after a long and lingering illness of stomach trouble and at a recent meeting of the South Dakota Press association a resolution of sympathy was adopted and delivered with two dozen beautiful roses. Proper recognition of the token of esteem was made in the columns of the News, under the direction of Mr. Nash's son, at the order of the afflicted man.

N. C. Nash was born February 15, 1843, in Orleans county, New York, and when yet young, he, with the remainder of the family was taken by his parents to Rock county where they made their home. It was while living here that he received his education.

Serve in Thirteenth

While yet a lad of seventeen the War of the Rebellion broke out and inspired by his ardent patriotism and true love of country he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry. Through the war he served valiantly and faithfully and did not leave the army until honorably discharged in December, 1865.

The Thirteenth participated in many important battles and the young soldier never shirked a duty or failed to seize an opportunity to help along the northern cause and it was by such as he that the union was saved. Upon leaving his uniform of blue he returned to Rock county and resumed farming, which occupation he pursued until 1871, when he migrated westward and took up his residence in Lincoln county, South Dakota. In 1876 he moved to Canton, the seat of Lincoln county, and purchased a half interest in the Sioux Valley News, later assuming entire control. He published the paper from then until he was taken ill for the last time. While on furlough during his service in the army he was married to Mrs. Jennie Williston. To them were born five children of which number four are living. The four are: George W. Nash, state superintendent of public instruction of South Dakota; Nina M., who is a faculty of the Northern Normal school at Aberdeen, S. D.; Clara W., wife of Doctor Hettlesater of Canton; and Francis F., for some time his partner in the publication of the News.

Very Prominent Man

N. C. Nash was for many years one of the most prominent men in South Dakota. He was one of the pioneer residents of the state and during his career he filled a number of positions of trust with credit to himself and the people he served. He was always a man of affairs in the town in which he lived, having been postmaster one term, member of the board of education many times, and holder of other offices. He served as commander of the G. A. R. department of South Dakota, and has held the position of grand master of the I. O. O. F., of which organization he was very long a member. For the past three years he was a member of the soldiers' home board. In politics he was always a republican and his influence was felt not only in the county, but in the state. He was strongly opposed to the liquor traffic and in the early days assisted in the ousting of saloons from the town of Canton, which deeds he always looked upon with pride.

WILL GIVE PRIZE FOR CRITICISM

Gazette Makes Novel Offer to the
Business Men of Janesville.

The Gazette advertising contest, in its fifth week and a goodly number of strong advertisements have been selected during this period for final criticism. A complete course in advertising in the International Correspondence schools is to be awarded to the advertiser who inserts in the Gazette before April 1st, the advertisement having the strongest "pulling" or selling power, the award to be made by the expert heads of the advertising department of the International schools at Scranton. To add interest in the contest the Gazette invites from its readers each week written criticisms on the advertisements which appear during the week. For the best criticism each week a \$3.50 pocket-book will be given free each week. The criticism and the advertisement on which it is written will be reproduced the following week. These pocket-books are reference books of most complete information, containing over 300 pages and are of three different departments—a business-men's book, containing information in detail of all business usages; a building trades book, for architects, contractors, and carpenters, full of valuable data; and a mechanic's book, with many intricate points of use to artisans. The choice of any one of these books to the person is given to the person writing and sending to this office the best criticism on the best advertisement appearing in the Gazette this week. The same offer will be made each week until April 1st. These books may be examined at this office by anyone interested.

Sartorial Survival.

How seldom nowadays do men and women walk arm in arm. And yet, says Dr. Dabbs in the London Argus, the old custom survives in the buttoning of a man's clothes from left to right so that his sword arm should be free, and of a woman's the reverse way, so that her pocket arm should be at liberty.

AT AN ELABORATE VALENTINE DINNER

Mr. and Mrs. David Holmes Entertained Friends at Home on Court
Street Last Evening.

Hearts conspicuous, big hearts, and little unobtrusive hearts, were omnipresent at the elaborate dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. David Holmes at their home on Court street last evening. Heart-shaped wreaths of smilax hung over the doorways; beautiful heart-shaped valentines illuminated with handsome pictures, tender verses, and the names of the recipients in gilt, denoted the places at the five small tables; ice-cream statuettes of Dan Cupid in the act of discharging an arrow into a good sized heart of cake constituted one of the courses; tiny hearts and sentimental lines were in the bon bon dishes. Later in the evening the game of hearts was played and the prizes were: "Hearts Courageous," a book by Hallie Erniude Rives; a heart-shaped sachet-bag; a telephone valentine disclosing a small heart in the "phone" box; a heart-shaped picture frame; a heart-shaped cigar-tray, and a humorous valentine entitled "The Sere-nade" with a large, red heart-shaped moon dangling over the sea. The score-cards were red and gold hearts. That the welcome and the enjoyment of the guests were further tributes to the same token hardly requires the saying. The sumptuous dinner was served in six courses. Afterward the gentlemen were invited to the smoking-room for a brief half-hour preceding the card game. In the latter contest Mrs. L. M. Johnson of Chicago, a guest of Mrs. Herbert Ford, won the ladies' first prize; Miss Harriet Bostwick, the lucky number trophy; Miss Marcia Jackman, the consolation. George Buchholz won the gentlemen's first, Charles Reynolds the lucky number, and R. H. Van Cleave the consolation. Chatney roses were used in the decorative scheme and the rooms and tables were illuminated with red-shaded candles during the early part of the evening. One of the valentine place-cards, designed for a gentleman who has been recently taken into camp by the mail god, was a motion-picture representing the captor as a blacksmith raining blows on a heart that was fashioning at the forge, the hammer being worked by an ingenious contrivance on the back of the card. Music followed the card-playing and the guests took their departure about midnight. In the number present were: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Blodgett, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McNamara, Mrs. L. M. Johnson, the Misses Harriet Bostwick, Mae Valentine, Lucetta Whitton, Louise Crosby, Janet Ford, Marcia Jackman, Nellie Nash, Agnes Shumway, Messrs. George Buchholz, Fred Sheldon, Bernard Palmer, Al Schaller, Charles Reynolds, E. V. Whitton, and Mr. and Mrs. David Holmes.

WOODMEN SELECT THEIR DELEGATES

Fourteen Men Who Will Represent
Local Camp in Rock County
Convention.

The Wednesday following the Tuesday on which the spring election is held is set for the date of the Modern Woodmen convention of Rock county. At this meeting delegates will be elected to represent the county in the state convention which will be held soon following and at the state meeting delegates will be chosen to represent Wisconsin in the national encampment in Milwaukee this summer. The men chosen as delegates by the Florence Camp of this city are: T. L. Mason, A. E. Badger, F. P. Starr, L. L. Hilton, F. H. Farnsworth, O. S. Morse, J. Harper, F. Vosburgh, C. Eller, G. Barriage, J. W. Van Buren, J. J. Cunningham, W. Marsden and A. Walker. The fourteen elected as alternates are: Dr. M. A. Cunningham, G. Slater, C. Canfield, E. C. Jones, H. G. Arnold, J. J. Flynn, C. W. Forrest, L. Whaley, Geo. Chase, W. Harvey, Chas. Billings, O. Mable, J. Weiss and George Jones.

TO THE CLICK OF THE CASTANETS

Twelve Couples Danced Valentine
Cotillion at Caledonian Rooms
Last Evening.

One of the most delightful of the several society affairs given in honor of the good old St. Valentine last evening was a dance and cotillion at the Caledonian rooms at which twelve young ladies were hostesses. The rooms were appropriately decorated for the occasion and Roy Carter presided at the piano. Miss Josephine Treat, with the castanets, gave the signals for the six figures of the cotillion. Crepe paper shawls and chrysanthemums, valentines, toy whistles, mirrors were some of the favors. At the beginning of each figure but six couples would be called to the floor. Then at the signal, dancing would cease and new partners would be chosen by throwing the favor, selected through tiny apertures in a big curtain barrier or some equally unique and interesting artifice. A dainty luncheon was served during the course of the evening in the reception room. Those present were: Mrs. Frank Back and Mrs. Mary Merrill, patronesses, the Misses Josephine Treat, Louise Merrill, May Treat, Mary Steyens, Lillian Mount, Amorice Whitton, Marjorie Mount, Belle McGregor, Charlotte Mount, Harriet McKinney, May Humphrey, and Nellie Cassidy; the Messrs. John Shearer, Leo Brownell, Stanley Woodruff, Burns Brewer, Hugh Hemingway, Herbert Goldin, Charles Galbraith, Claude Holloway, Hugh Craig, Arthur Baumann, Rollin Lewis and Edward Sablin.

The Coliseum.

Roller skating at Coliseum tonight. Ladies admitted free; Coliseum band concert from 7:30 to 10.

It pays to read the want columns.

D. A. R. PROGRAM WAS INTERESTING

Articles Concerning Washington
Were Read From Original
Old Newspapers.

The regular meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held at the home of Mrs. W. F. Palmer on Court street yesterday afternoon. The program was most interesting and with the drawing near of Washington's natal day the papers dealing with the life of Washington were most timely. Mrs. Conger read the paper on "The Continental Memorial Hall" composed and read at the state meeting by Mrs. Quarles, wife of United States Senator Quarles. Mrs. Putnam spoke on "Washington and the White House," and Mrs. W. F. Palmer on "The Collection of Children at the White House." Extracts concerning Washington were read from old original newspapers by Mrs. E. E. Loomis. One paper was published at Newport in 1787 and the other was printed in 1799 with the black border of mourning, containing obituary notices of Washington. Light refreshments were served after the program.

PROF. VALMA.

Here for a short time only. If you are worried or in trouble do not fail to consult him. He gives you relief, information, success, reliable and unfailing advice in business, love and all matters. He gives names, facts, dates—tells everything. The past vividly recalled, the present unmistakably given, the future clearly foretold.

READ CAREFULLY

World's Greatest Clairvoyant Palmist!

Here for a short time only. If you are worried or in trouble do not fail to consult him. He gives you relief, information, success, reliable and unfailing advice in business, love and all matters. He gives names, facts, dates—tells everything. The past vividly recalled, the present unmistakably given, the future clearly foretold.

SPECIAL LOW FEE—For next seven days a full \$2 reading to ladies, 50c; gentlemen, \$1. Satisfaction guaranteed. No pay for readings in advance.
Hours: 1 to 9 p. m. 105 South Jackson St. Don't knock. Walk in.

Use Your Phone

We guarantee the same satisfaction as if you selected the goods yourself.

Granulated Sugar

16 lbs. \$1.00

New Sauer Kraut .. 5c qt.

Clear Sweet Cider 20c gal.

Acorn Bacon, strip. 12c lb.

Victory Patent

Flour, \$1.50.

Very superior for pastry.

White Cloud

Flour, \$1.60.

Our home-made bread is now made from this flour, and we are very proud of its quality.

Picnic Hams, 6c lb.

Brand new clean fresh smoked No. 1 in cut and cure although the price would lead you to believe otherwise.

Lakeside Peas, 10c can

Regular 12c new goods. You might pay 20c and get a smaller pea but you can't find anything finer flavored than these.

Red Label

Sweet Corn

A can of good corn is satisfying. A dozen cans of hard-flavored stuff is not. This brand is packed from the young tender sweet kernels from the first of the crop. 3 cans, 25c.

Red Ripe Tomatoes

Cans chuck full. New goods. New value. 3 cans, 25c.

Whole Apricots, 7 1/2c lb.

Bright new evaporated fruit. Fine flavored; a novelty, and very cheap.

Sweet Prunes, 6 lbs. 25c.

Medium sizes ungraded. New goods, nice flavor and a leader at the price.

Both Phones 9.

DEDRICK BROS.

NEW PHONE 201. OFFICE 62 S. RIVER ST.

NEWS OF A PERSONAL NATURE

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hatfield of St. Louis and A. D. Hatfield of Cleveland, who were called here by the serious illness of their father, D. N. Hatfield, returned to their homes last evening. The many friends of Mr. Hatfield will be glad to know that he is improving.

Worth Kennedy transacted business in footville yesterday.

Gale Nicholson is none from a business trip for the M. D. Wells Shoe company.

Col. W. F. Vilas has purchased the Spring Haven farm on the shores of Lake Monona for \$25,000, it is said. The farm consists of ninety-three acres of very valuable agricultural land and was owned for many years by Judge E. W. Keyes.

Mrs. Sumner Gilbert of Milton Junction is the guest of her son, Ward Gilbert, in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Francis, 291 South Main street, are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl, born yesterday.

Miss Lone Dopp spent Sunday and Monday in Evansville, where she was the guest of Miss Cora Harris.

The King's Daughters of the Baptist church will meet Thursday at 2 o'clock in the church parlors. Picnic tea will be served at 3 o'clock.

General Charles King, U. S. A., passed through the city en route from Monroe, where he inspected the state militia.

W. W. Winton of Madison was in the city.

James Waddell left on a business trip today.

Dr. Roberts went to Madison this morning.

W. C. McCoy of Racine was in the city today for a few hours.

Dr. Q. O. Sutherland went to Lima today.

George Pullen of Evansville was in the city today.

Sanford Severhill went to Madison. Ed. Coe of Whitewater was in the city today.

Clerk of Court Ward Stevens who has been confined to his home with illness for the past two days hopes to resume his duties tomorrow. He has been threatened with pneumonia.

Mrs. Louise Brand is in the city to attend the funeral of her grandmother, the late Mrs. Catherine Alden.

CANNED PEAS

The smallest, tenderest peas ever put into tin-cans are selling at 15c can. Also at 10c can a splendid new tender pea, but not quite as small.

Large cans good pumpkin, 8c. Large cans Janesville Kraut, 8c. Largest yellow Crawford peach grown, nearly the diameter of the can, to serve with whipped cream, 23c can.

Good yellow Michigan peach in large cans, 14c each.

Swiss cheese, a very fine one we are now cutting; of superb flavor, 20c lb.

Cream brick cheese, we believe the richest ever made, 18c lb.

New York cheddar cheese, extras, 16c lb.

Yellow Wisconsin cheese, 10c lb. Roquefort cheese, 45c lb.

Cottage cheese today, 5c ball. Old-fashioned, home-made, sponge-raised bread, 3/4c a loaf today; regular price, 4c.

Sour cream fried cakes, 10c doz. GRUBB PRODUCE CO.

Dr. Chas. H. Sutherland,

Late resident physician Cook County Hospital.

Dr. F. E. Sutherland,

Late resident physician, Chicago Homeopathic Hospital.

Office 217 Hayes Block, Janesville, Wis.

SPECIAL FOR... THURSDAY.

1-lb. Can Calumet Baking Powder, 20c.

1-lb. Can Royal Baking Powder, 35c.

1-lb. Can Price's Baking Powder, 38c.

12 5-Boxes Searchlight Matches, 35c.

Oranges, Any Size, 30c peck.

EXTRA SPECIAL..

For Thursday.

10c box Whetmore

Gelatin, 4 for 25c.

E. R. WINSLOW

20 North Main St.

---THE---

REMARKABLE SALE

THE MINORITY

By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL
Author of "The Case and Exceptions," Etc.

(Copyright, 1905, by Frederick A. Stokes & Co.)
CHAPTER XXIV.

On his way to Washington Square, Kennard reviewed some of the reasons for his determination not to call at the Harlan's that evening. In the first place he did not care to be Mr. Harlan's guest until matters in the company were more satisfactory. In the second place those unsatisfactory matters demanded the most careful consideration, and would require all his spare moments. Then, again, he had been at the Harlan's a great many times of late, and perhaps he might outwear his welcome. There were other reasons no less cogent than these; among them the possibility of meeting Neil Croydon—a probability, judging from past experiences.

With his position thus firmly established, it should have been unnecessary for Kennard to fortify it still further by making an engagement with Maddox for the sole purpose of keeping himself at home. And yet such was his object in leaving the message with Francois—an absurd proceeding, which became even more absurd when Kennard began arguing that it would not be necessary to stay home the whole evening on the bare chance of Dave's turning up, and that if he felt like dropping in for a few moments at Madison Square he was still free to do so.

Indeed, each of his reasons for not seeing Miss Harlan involved a reason for doing so. For example, the idea of meeting Croydon was unpleasant, but the thought of facilitating a tete-a-tete was not less so. Until that afternoon Kennard had not been able to assign a satisfactory reason for his antipathy to Neil Croydon, but his dislike of the man did not seem to increase greatly with the discovery of a cause. Had he analyzed his feelings, perhaps he would have discovered their origin in chaste unexpected meetings, in conversations interrupted, in divided attentions, in strained politeness and all the other petty irritations which enter into that hedge-podge of the emotions called jealousy.

But Kennard respected himself too much to admit he was jealous. At one time he would argue that he was a fool to take Croydon so seriously, at another that he dishonored Leslie Harlan by thinking she took Croydon seriously; and again he accused himself of egotism and conceit for harboring either of these thoughts or any others like them. All of which may go to explain why a man in his sane senses should busy himself with conjuring up excuses for making a visit which he had studiously plotted to avoid.

Some such jumble of pros and cons brought Kennard to "The Benedict." There was a caller waiting for him in the anteroom, the elevator boy announced as he opened the door. A man rose from a chair, as Kennard entered the little room, but even in the bright light it was necessary for him to look closely at the gaunt face and shrunken figure of his visitor before he recognized Culver. The mere sight of the man roused all Kennard's old feeling of resentment and disgust.

"What do you want?" he asked curtly.

"A few moments' conversation, sir. That's all, upon my word."

The answer was given in a weak voice, striving to be steady.

Kennard took out his watch, glanced at it and at the speaker, and then stood waiting with the watch still resting in his palm.

"Go ahead."

"Not here, sir—I couldn't here."

"Here or nowhere."

"Could I—could the door be shut, sir, so I—so I could tell you—so we could speak in private?"

Kennard's lip curled contemptuously.

"Are you armed?" he asked sneeringly.

Culver sank down in the chair, his right hand feebly clutching at his side.

"I'm dying, Mr. Kennard," he whispered.

There was no mistaking the expression of Culver's face. The man was certainly ill, and bore every indication of having suffered much. Kennard stretched out his hand and closed the door, but there was no compassion in his voice when he spoke again. The sight of this traitor seemed to dry up all natural sympathy.

"Go on!"

Culver roused himself, as the harsh words followed the closing of the door, but for a few moments he sat silently staring at the man waiting, watch in hand.

"Mr. Kennard," he began at last, "I've tried to see you every day for the last week, but I couldn't get strength enough. Once or twice I thought I'd waited too long. But I'm here at last, thank God! I'm not going to tell you what I've been through since—since I—since I left the factory. You can look at me and see something of the hell that's had me. I'm dying, but I'm not afraid of death. I'm only afraid of living the last year again. But I've a wife. The worst thing she ever did in her life was to stick to me, and be the mother of my children. I don't want to go without a word for her and them, and I thought, Mr. Kennard, maybe you'd feel a little different about me since you and Mr. Harlan made it up."

"Since Mr. Harlan and I made it up?"

Kennard's question was spoken with dry lips and a haunting sensation of having heard a somewhat similar phrase not long ago.

"I know you and Mr. Harlan are on the same side now, sir, and I thought perhaps you'd forgive me, same as you done him, and keep my wife and kids from worse than death. God knows they've been punished enough for me, Mr. Kennard."

Culver rested his head on his arm, and gave way to the hard, racking sobs of physical exhaustion unrelieved by tears.

Kennard gazed at the man as though fascinated, and then glanced away to the small window at the end of the room. When he spoke again, it was without turning his head.

"Why don't you ask Mr. Harlan to help you?"

"It wouldn't be any use, sir. He's paid me more than he promised. He's a hard man, Mr. Kennard. You know that."

"What was your whole arrangement? Everything—from the beginning?"

The question was asked abstractedly, as though the speaker was thinking of something else. It was several seconds before Culver answered.

"You always treated me fair, Mr. Kennard," he began. "I know it. I knew it then. But I saw people with a little money making big piles, and I never could save enough to get a round sum together. Then came the accident and Miss Harlan taking interest in us. That was the beginning. That was how I met Mr. Harlan. For a long time I didn't suspect they wanted—What did you say, sir? Excuse me, I thought you spoke. For a long time I didn't suspect they wanted anything, until one day he met me in the city and asked me if I was ready to make \$5,000. I didn't agree then. Mr. Kennard—I confess I had time to think and I took it, but finally I agreed to—to do what they wanted, and one morning she gave me the instructions and—"

"She? Who?"

"Miss Harlan, sir."

"You lie!"

The words burst out in a whisper so savage that Culver shrank back and lifted his hand, as though to ward off a blow. Kennard took a step forward and stood close to the huddled figure.

"Before God, Mr. Kennard," the words came in gasps, "I'm speaking the truth. She gave me the list herself. It was written in her own hand, and I was to—"

"You lie! Get out of this house! Quick, before I count three."

"Mr. Kennard—"

"One!"

"Mr. Kennard, let me show you—"

"Two!"

Kennard swung the door open, and his hands twitched as Culver staggered to his feet, slunk by him, and tottered out into the night.

For the next two hours time and events ceased to be for John Kennard. He sat on the divan in his room staring at familiar objects without recognition, neither thinking nor dreaming; conscious but oblivious. When at last he roused himself, it was to answer Maddox's ring of the bell.

"Well, I have had a hunt for you and no mistake," began Dave. "Been all over this damned town after you—to the Theatres, to the Unity—everywhere, but last of all, of course, to Del's, where I got your message. So you've heard the news too! Who told you? Good Lord, what's the use of looking like that? It's only a fight, and we'll scalp 'em yet. Who told you, anyway?"

"Told me—what?"

"About the tricks of our kind friends in the board after we left, and the new ones they're planning. What! you haven't heard about them? Then, for Lord's sake, what's the matter with you? You look like—All right. I'll save my compliments and trot out my facts. But do be hospitable and offer me something to smoke. If only a cigarette. Well, it seems, after we left to-day, those cheerful conspirators got together, found the obliging secretary, and recorded the meeting as merely adjourned to seven p. m. At seven they met, carried on the game without us, and voted their resolution through. I don't know whether it can stand, but the order will be enforced till the courts decide otherwise, and in the mean time those poor devils of pensioners must sing for their money. Of course we couldn't have kept up to-day's tactics long, so perhaps it's just as well they've taken the initiative and put themselves in the wrong. But that's not all. At the next meeting they propose to order the general manager to reduce all wages ten per cent. I can't understand that move,

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"For God's sake, Dave, don't bother me any more to-night!"

The words were almost a cry, as they burst from Kennard's lips, and Maddox started as he heard them, shocked by something in the tone.

With an anxious glance at the listless, almost huddled figure in the big arm-chair, he leisurely gathered up his coat and hat, and stepping toward Kennard, laid a hand upon his shoulder.

"All right, old man," he exclaimed, cheerfully. "I'm off. Sorry I've been a nuisance. See you to-morrow. Good-night."

As the door closed Kennard turned to his old office desk, which had been brought to his room when the "pilot-house" ceased to be headquarters. On the blotter lay a letter in a familiar handwriting. At that moment nothing could have startled him, and he opened the envelope mechanically, glancing over its contents without any indication of surprise.

It was a short note from Miss Harlan inviting him to be one of a box-party at the charity ball.

Kennard dropped the letter and unlocked the lower drawer of the desk. At the very top lay a small sheet bearing the memorandum found among Culver's papers. He hesitated for a moment, and then slowly placed the memorandum and the note side by side. There was no possibility of any error. They were both in the handwriting of Leslie Harlan.

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ELGIN BUTTER MARKET.

Elgin, Ill., Feb. 13.—No offerings on sales. Official firm at 32c. Output, 426,700 lbs.

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Nervous Headache

The Cause of Much Suffering to Women is Permanently Cured When the System is Built Up by

DR. A. W. CHASE'S NERVE PILLS.

When the head aches hard and throbs; when the neck and eyes grow stiff, the face flushes or grows deadly white; when any excitement or over effort brings on an attack of nervous headache so severe that it leaves you weak, tremble, shaky and utterly worthless for days, it is a certain indication that the nervous system is shattered—that resistive power is gone—that you need a medicine that will rebuild and re-supply the lost nerve force, that will so strengthen you that you can resist and overcome these terrible seizures. Such a medicine is Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills, a medicine that does not relieve but goes to the root of the trouble and positively cures.

Mrs. John Fall of Fourth St., Toronto, O., says:

"I like Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills because they cured my nervous sick headaches—these headaches used to play me out and leave me weak and nervous, the pain being so severe. My eyes used to get stiff and sore during the attack and the neck so stiff I could hardly turn it. The Nerve Pills, however, proved to be just what I needed and cured the attacks in a hurry. As a result I feel steady in nerves, physically strong and vigorous and in every way sound and well. This makes me feel I can't speak too highly of the medicine." 50 cents a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., on every package.

For sale by Mc Cue & Buss, the Druggists, Two Stores; 151 W. Milwaukee street and 14 South Main St., Janesville, Wis.

Social Tragedy



Women Who Brave Death for Social Honors.

In the midst of one of the most brilliant social functions of the season, a noted society woman started suddenly from her chair with a scream of agony and fell insensible to the floor.

A few hours later the distinguished physician told her anxious husband that she was suffering from an acute case of nervous prostration brought on by female trouble, and hinted at an operation. Fortunately a friend advised her to try

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The result was that she escaped the surgeon's knife and to-day is a well woman.

The derangement of the delicate female organism sets every nerve in the body quivering with pain. Headaches, backaches, torturing bearing down pains and dragging sensations make women nervous and hysterical.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled for eight years with irregularities which broke down my system and brought on extreme nervousness and hysteria. I could neither enjoy my meals nor sleep nights, became easily irritated and nervous and very despondent. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound proved to be the only medicine which helped me. After taking the third bottle, my general health began to improve. At the end of the fifth month I was well and could attend to my household and social duties and enjoy life.

Mrs. CHESTER CURRY, 42 Saratoga Street, East Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Curry, whose portrait appears on the right, is the leader of the Ladies' Symphony Orchestra. The following letter is from Miss Goode, President of the Bryn Mawr Lawn Tennis Club of Chicago:

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I tried many different remedies to try to build up my system, which had become run down from loss of proper rest and unseasonable hours, but nothing seemed to help me. Mother is a great advocate of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles, having used it herself some years ago with great success. So I began to take it, and in less than a month I was able to be out of bed and out of doors, and in three months I was entirely well. Really I have never felt so strong and well as I have since.

Miss CORA GOODE, 355 E. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free to all. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cures Where Others Fail

IT'S A BUSINESS PULLER

GAZETTE PRINTING COMPANY,

Gentlemen:

The Janesville Gazette as a productive medium, certainly has no superior in its class. I recently inserted an eight-inch single column advertisement which for a period of three weeks brought forty inquiries with a net sale of \$350.

Results of this kind are convincing proof that the Gazette has the circulation claimed and reaches the better class of readers.

O. C. FOSTER,
Dist. Representative International Correspondence School,
Scranton, Pa.

Janesville, Feb. 13, 1905.

John O'Connor Chosen to Commons.

Dublin, Feb. 15.—John O'Connor, Nationalist, has been elected, unopposed, to represent North Kildare in the house of commons. The vacancy was caused by the death of Edmund Leamy.

Fire Destroys College.

Winchester, Ky., Feb. 15.—The Kentucky Wesleyan college, the official school of the Methodist Episcopal church in the South, burned, causing a loss of about \$75,000, with insurance of one-third that amount.

New Cotton Mills.

Manchester, Feb. 15.—A cotton trade circular says thirty new cotton spinning mills are being built in Lancashire. Seven thousand operators will be employed.

Armored Motor Car.

Heavy haulage work, such as that of stores, munitions and even heavy guns, is already done by motor in the Austrian army. Now the Austrians are going to have armored motor cars, each carrying a quick-firing gun.

Policeman to Umpire.

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 15.—It is reported from Laporte that ex-Chief of Police Philip Bongers has accepted an appointment on the staff of umpires in the Central league. Bongers is now on the Pacific coast.

Lose County Records in Fire.

Towner, N. D., Feb. 15.—The McHenry county courthouse burned. The records of the superintendent, clerk of court and county judge were destroyed.

Big Verdict Set Aside.

Boston, Feb. 15.—The verdict which the jury returned for the defendant in the case of Helen Bates McNally, the chorus girl who sued Robert E. Leo of Cambridge for \$30,000, alleging breach of promise of marriage, has been set aside.

Defeat Woman Suffrage.

Topeka, Kas., Feb. 15.—The bill giving women the right to vote for presidential electors was killed by the senate, by a vote of 60 to 29.

Overdue Steamer Arrives.

Hampton Roads, Va., Feb. 15.—The schooner Bayard Hopkins, three weeks overdue and feared lost, has arrived.

The want ads are always busy.

MITTENS.

Our stock of mittens and gloves is still very complete. We handle the best makes, which accounts for the large quantities that we dispose of. We have just received more of those MEN'S MITTS, LAMB-LINED, horsehide fronts, which are hard to equal, at per pair.....\$1.50

MEN'S FUR MITTS, wide cuffs, wrists, horsehide fronts, at per pair.....\$1.50

MEN'S REINDEER MITTS, well lined, an excellent wearer, were \$1; special at 75c a pair.

MEN'S CALF-SKIN FACED MITTS, leather or knit-wrists, at per pair 50c.

We also have all kinds of cloth mittens and gloves.

MRS. E. HALL
No. 55 West Milwaukee St.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chl., Mil. & St. Paul	Leave	Arrive
Kansas City, Ottumwa, Boone, Rock Island and Davenport, fast train.....		
Chicago, via Fox Lake, Buffet Parlor Car.....	6:00 pm	10:15 am
Chicago, via Fox Lake, Buffet Parlor Car.....	6:00 pm	10:15 am
Chicago, via Fox Lake, Buffet Parlor Car.....	5:10 pm	10:30 am
Chicago, via Fox Lake, Buffet Parlor Car.....	7:30 am	8:50 pm
Chicago, via Fox Lake, Buffet Parlor Car.....	5:30 pm	11:15 am
Chicago, via Davis Junction.....	9:00 am	1:05 pm
Beloit, Rockford, Elgin.....	6:00 pm	5:40 pm
Beloit, Rockford, Elgin.....	9:00 am	1:05 pm
Beloit, Rockford, Elgin.....	11:20 am	5:40 pm
Beloit, Rockford and Freeport.....	6:00 pm	10:15 am
Duquaine, Freeport and Freeport.....	11:20 am	1:05 pm
Duquaine, Freeport and Freeport.....	16:00 pm	
Moline, Rock Island and Davenport.....	6:00 pm	10:15 am
Omaha, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, fast train.....	6:00 pm	10:15 am
Elkhorn, Delavan and Racine.....	11:20 am	6:40 pm
Elkhorn, Delavan and Racine.....	5:10 pm	
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Whitewater.....	7:30 am	9:25 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Whitewater.....	10:35 am	10:13 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Whitewater.....	4:50 pm	6:40 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Whitewater.....	4:25 pm	10:25 am
Madison, Edgerton and Stoughton.....	10:35 am	7:25 am
Madison, Edgerton and Stoughton.....	11:30 pm	10:30 am
Madison, Edgerton and Stoughton.....	6:45 pm	5:10 pm
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ADAM

By KEITH GORDON

Copyright, 1904, by Frances Wilson.

The girl in the hammock laid her book face downward beside her, a faint, skeptical smile visible about her mouth.

"How do you go about it?" was the question that her eyes asked of the radiant landscape. "It's all very well to say that a woman, if she have not a hump upon her back, may marry whom she will, but how would she go about it?"

The scratching of a match broke the summer stillness, and her meditations were suddenly precipitated from the general to the concrete. She glanced where a man's form bulked in one of the huge wicker chairs. With his hand forming a screen he was lighting a fresh cigar, seemingly oblivious to everything in life except that and the Engineering Journal, which lay in his lap.

He was her brother's best friend, and she had known him for years, not with much satisfaction, it must be confessed, since he was notoriously a "man's man," living in a man's world and regarding the rustle of feminine skirts with something of the same feeling that he did the humming of a mosquito.

But he was good to look upon—so good that a sudden, quick resentment shot through her heart at his indifference. It assumed the likeness of a personal affront, a sort of insult to her sex. It would serve him right if some girl would just make up her mind to marry him and do it, too, before he knew what he was about.

Meanwhile he had tossed away the match and picked up the Journal again as imperturbably as if he were alone, a pair of half indignant eyes watching him with a combination of plague and amusement.

It certainly would serve him right, her thoughts ran on, if some lady would just wind him round and round her finger, make him fetch and carry at her beck and call, reduce him to a perfect maw of sentiment. Something in her steady gaze caused him to move uneasily, then look up.

"Did you speak?"

He had the perfunctory manner of a person who knows he must keep guard over himself or he will be guilty of some reusness. A heroic resolution to do his duty was visible in his face.

"No," she drawled, "I didn't speak. But if you don't mind very much, I think I will. I'd like to ask you, for instance, if you have ever had a ladies' day?"

"A ladies' day?" he repeated helplessly, slinking off his eyeglasses with a characteristic movement, while his tormentor watched him as if he had been some sort of a specimen that she had impaled upon a pin. Then a light dawned upon him.

"You mean such as they have at the clubs—a day when the place is given up to your sex and other matters go to the wall? Well, no. I don't know that I ever have had."

"Don't you think it is time?" she ventured.

"Possibly," he admitted, but he still held the Journal in a way that suggested a well nigh unconquerable desire to return to it. She stretched out her hand. Reluctantly he handed it over.

"Did it ever occur to you," she asked blandly, "that the creature who tempted Adam so successfully, who is at the bottom of everything, as it were, must be as unattractive as your old engineering problems?"

"I have always considered Adam weak—very weak," was his evasive answer. "Men aren't like that nowadays."

At these boastful words a resolution that had been taking form in her mind became full fledged. She was inspired with the sense of a mission. Her neglected sex should find an avenger in her.

"You think you wouldn't have eaten of the apple, then?"

There was a new note in her voice. It was at the same time a challenge and an appeal.

As if it were something absolutely new it came to her mind that girls were delicate, helpless creatures, and a wave of tenderness for the sex swept over him. Still he was very positive that he wouldn't have eaten the apple, and something in the soft, babyish, yet dependent way in which she looked at him caused him to explain at great length why.

"I was talking fifteen minutes by the clock," she was thinking in high glee, but outwardly she was all deferential, honey sweet attention.

"I'm sure he wouldn't have yielded if he'd been like you!" was her earnest comment when he finished speaking, and at the words he was conscious of a pleasant expansiveness, a caressing sense of satisfaction as delightful as it was unusual. It was as if he were growing taller, broader and more severely strong before her very eyes.

"Go back to your reading. I'm not going to bother you another minute." She jumped up and, laying her hand on his arm, dashed ingeniously: "You don't mind my bothering you, do you? A girl gets so tired of woman talk! A chat like this is like a plunge in a cold stream." And she vanished into the house and scurried to her room, where she threw a kiss to her image in the mirror, with the remark: "You're doing well for a beginner, my love."

Down on the broad piazza the man had returned to the closely printed col-

Volcanic Islands.

Since the beginning of last century no fewer than fifty-two volcanic islands have risen out of the sea. Nineteen have disappeared and ten are now inhabited.

mus before him, but after a half hour he gave up.

"I'm stale," he murmured, throwing the paper on the table. "Wonder where she's gone? Never before realized how interesting she is—for a girl. Had I ever had a ladies' day? Umph! That was funny!" And he smiled at the recollection of it.

For the next two or three days she avoided him as much as possible. "I must give him plenty of 'line,'" she decided craftily, "and never let him suspect that he's taken the bait."

On the third day he proposed a long tramp to her.

"You don't want a silly thing like me," she protested, with modest self depreciation. "I can't talk about bridges and buttresses and gissons and all those interesting things that you know about. I shall only bore you."

"What was it you said the other day about the creature that tempted Adam?" was his laughing reply. "Perhaps I want to take up a new line of study."

"I just made him think I was the most dependent thing that ever lived," she countered shamelessly to her mirror that night. "My timid little feet could scarcely get over the ground without help, and as for climbing fences—"

She went off into a peal of laughter as she remembered how solitary he had been about her getting over a fence that was, in their way—and she who could turn a landscape as well as either of her brothers.

"Of course I couldn't do it if I really liked him," she murmured. Then the girl in the mirror averted her face quickly. "I'm just going to give him a much needed lesson, you know," she went on. "This time the girl looked into her eyes for a moment. After that she threw herself on the bed and buried a hot face in the pillows."

As the weeks went by the startling conviction that there was one girl in the world who never bored him, never made him long to escape and get back to his own kind, came to be a certainty to the man. With the coming of this knowledge the world seemed a brighter, livelier place.

The idea of marriage, which had hitherto seemed as remote as that of suicide, came and lodged within his brain as if it were an old friend. He thought, with some scorn, of his former views.

They were standing under the big apple tree in the back garden. From the ground she picked up one of the round, smooth apples and began to eat it. Something in the action brought back to him the conversation they once had about Adam, and he wondered how he could ever have been so cross, so dense. He held out his hand.

"Please, Eve," he beseeched.

"But you are not like Adam," she began archly.

"No," he said meaningly. "He waited for temptation. I don't intend to wait!"

And that night she whispered to the girl in the mirror, "What Thackeray says is true!"

To Fill Up Her Time.

The family who had lived for ten years in the small house owned by old lady Crocker had moved away. She asked her agent to secure some quiet and desirable tenants for the property as soon as possible.

The agent advertised and within a few days had a call from a man, who asked numerous questions about the house.

"There are seven good sized rooms," said the agent, "and an excellent cellar. How many are there in your family?"

"My wife and myself and twelve children," said the man.

"Ah," said the agent, "I'm afraid that would hardly do, as Mrs. Crocker is old and something of an invalid and lives next door." She is not particularly fond of children.

"Well," and the man looked indignant. "I shouldn't think she'd mind; there are only five little ones."

But the agent shook his head.

"It's all right anyway," said the man, with a quick change of base. "I don't believe there's land enough around that house, and it's too near the city. What I really want is a place further out, with an acre or so of ground and a barn and a chance to keep a cow and chickens and room to grow some vegetables, so my wife will have something to take up her spare time."—Youth's Companion.

The Miss of a "Mr."

An amusing illustration of the value of courtesy in the factory is given by the London Engineering Magazine. "At one time," says the writer, "we had some large forging drawings returned to the works, and the order clerk, into whose hands they came, told his errand boy to 'take them to Burnham,' one of the foremen. The boy looked in astonishment, but upon a peremptory order he went off with the drawings. We missed them a day or two later, and upon inquiring of the boy he said, 'You told me to take them to burn'em, and I did it.' In fact, he had taken those drawings to the boiler room and had them burned, all because the order clerk forgot to use the 'Mr.' when giving his instructions."

Jack and Gill.

Jill or Gill is an abbreviation of the once feminine name Gillian or Juliana. In Icelandic mythology Jack and Gill are two children kidnapped by the moon while drawing water, which is carried on their shoulders in a bucket suspended from a pole. The Swedish peasants still account for the moon spots in this way. A play with the title "Jack and Gill" was popular at the English court between 1567 and 1578. How far back the English nursery rhyme with this title dates is not known, though every school child is familiar with the lines.

English Own Peruvian Roads.

The Peruvian railways have all been consolidated. They are now controlled and operated by an English syndicate.

FARM AND GARDEN



MUSHROOMS IN SOAP BOX.

A Diversion for the Farmer Which Will Provide a Table Luxury at Little Expense or Trouble.

Just for amusement and pastime I started a mushroom bed in a box 18x28 inches and 18 inches deep. It is astonishing all who have called to see it. I have clusters of mushrooms 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches across and 1 1/2 inches thick, seven to eight in a cluster. They are certainly handsome as well as tempting.

The bed was made the first week of August and by September 10 it showed mushrooms, and by the 22d I gathered 2 1/2 quarts with prospect of bearing till April or May.

In preparing a mushroom bed it is necessary to select good horse manure, fresh and specially clean droppings if possible, free of coarse straw, says Farm and Home. Place the manure outdoors in a pile, let it stand a day, then turn over thoroughly so as to cause fermentation to set in. When cooled down, renew operation for a couple of days and it is ready for use. When the manure is ready, spread about four inches deep in the bottom of box. Pat it down quite hard, then spread over 1 1/2 inches good loam and pat it down evenly. Then add on top six inches of your compost and loam mixed together, and be sure to press it down good, and for last layer about three inches of the manure.

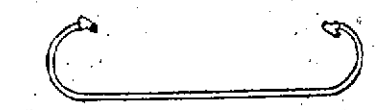
Let bed stand for a couple of days so that it will generate an even heat through the loam. Now it is ready for planting. Secure good English mushroom spawn, which comes in compressed bricks. Cut the spawn in two-inch squares with a hatchet and be careful to save all small particles. Make openings in the bed about two inches deep and insert the squares of spawn eight inches apart. Spread on the fine particles of spawn. Cover up carefully and press down as before and your bed is ready.

The best place for a bed is in a dark, warm cellar. Mushrooms do not want sun or light, but must have an even temperature of 70 to 80 degrees. If the bed gets rather dry, take warm water and soak it well and repeat in ten or 12 days. It will require five to six weeks before one can tell about the success of his bed. At that period if O.K. you will notice little bits of buttons of a brownish white color, which are your mushrooms. The day after they will be large and well developed, when you may pick them. Do not cut them, but twist gently and they will drop in your hands.

SLEIGH RUNNERS.

Made from Iron Pipe and Are Adjustable to Buggy or Spring Wagon.

A very good sleigh can be made out of any buggy or spring wagon. For runners use iron pipe, 1 1/4 inches to 1 1/2 inches according to size of axles. The pipe should be slightly larger than the axles. Cut the pipes long enough so



IRON PIPE SLEIGH RUNNERS.

that they will bend without denting. They can be bent by heating and placing in a vise. For fastening the runners on axles, use a T the same diameter as the pipe. Plug ends of runners and screw the T on. Place a round iron bar through the T the same size as the axles, and run babbitt around the iron bar. Take the iron out as soon as the babbitt has set. The object of the babbitt is to make the runners solid and to keep the iron from marring the axles. Place the runners on the axles, cut a piece of pipe and slip on remaining part of axles. Have it long enough so that when the nut is put on, it will bind against it tight. These runners can be made by any blacksmith, says the Agricultural Epitomist, and ought not to cost over three dollars.

FARMING FACTS.

Northern Minnesota will begin a war on wolves, which are threatening stock and men, as soon as staying snows come.

Illinois corn has not graded so well since 1871, and carloads have a much lower per cent. of moisture than is usual this time of the year.

Farmers do not bite at every hook nowadays. Sometimes they put their feet on the hook, and either break the line or pull the fisherman in.—Rural New Yorker.

The bureau of forestry, in its new experiment stations in Wisconsin and Michigan, will make seasoning tests of cedar and tamarack telephone and telegraph poles that have been submerged for varying lengths of time.—Rural New Yorker.

We like to hear the cows calling for their milk, and looking around waiting for him to begin. It means they have full udders and expect to be relieved in a gentle manner; otherwise they would not greet you in such a pleasant way.—Rural New Yorker.

A new apple has been discovered in Kentucky. As far as known it is the only apple which originated in that state. The tree was found in a swamp and its development has been the product of years of patient work.—Prairie Farmer.

Rest for Workers.

In Germany, employers of labor are compelled to grant one hour's rest at midday, and women with household cares may claim an extra half hour.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

HAMMOND ELEVATOR CO.
From Everett & Edwards, Brokers,
204 Jackson Block, Janesville.

CHICAGO, February 15, 1903.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT				
May	1 18-1/2	1 19-1/2	1 18	1 19-1/2
July	7 01-1/2	1 02	1 02-1/2	1 02-1/2
COAR				
May	47-1/2	47 3/4	46 3/4	47 1/2
July	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	47 1/2
COAR				
May	31 1/2	31 3/4	31	31 1/2
July	31 1/2	31 3/4	30 3/4	31 1/2
PORK				
May	12 87	12 90	12 87	12 90
July	13 00	13 02	13 00	13 02
LARD				
May	6 87	7 00	6 85	7 00
July	7 07	7 10	7 07	7 10
RICE				
May	6 87	6 87	6 87	6 87
July	7 00	7 02	7 01	7 02

CHICAGO CAR LOT RECEIPTS.
To day. Contract. Est. Tomorrow.

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Hogs
Chicago	25	508	130	3000
Kansas City	25	508	130	3000
Omaha	25	508	130	3000

Live Stock Market
RECEIPTS TODAY

	Cattle	Sheep
Chicago	18,000	1,000
Kansas City	7,000	400
Omaha	600	300

Opening—
Hogs 18000; strong. Shade higher.

Light 4 75 1/2 00
Mixed 4 80 1/2 00
Heavy 4 85 1/2 00
Butt 4 90 1/2 00
Cattle 10000; 10c higher.
Sheep 15000; steady.
Omaha, 600-300, Kansas City, 7000-1000.

Close—
Hogs close slow and weak.

Light 4 75 1/2 00
Mixed 4 80 1/2 00
Heavy 4 85 1/2 00
Butt 4 90 1/2 00
Cattle strong. Sheep steady.

"Sue's Church" for Salary.

Sharon, Pa., Feb. 15.—Rev. C. M. Conway has entered suit against the First Baptist church for \$289 salary due Jan. 1. The church owns about \$16,000 worth of real estate. Mr. Conway is pastor of the Linesville Baptist church, though residing in Greenville.

Reporter Punches Footpad.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 15.—A footpad held up H. A. Slattery, a reporter, thrust a revolver in his face and was promptly and violently knocked down. He had demanded Slattery's money, but Slattery dodged and swung his right on the thief's jaw.

Hearse Too Small for Corpse.

Pine Grove, Pa., Feb. 15.—Mrs. John Wolf of Kefters, buried at Tremont, was the heaviest woman in Schuylkill county, weighing 420 pounds, and the hearse being too small to hold her body, a sleigh was substituted.

Workmen Coming to America.

Madrid, Feb. 15.—It is learned that 100 workmen will shortly be sent to America by the department of public works to make a two years' study of the methods of public works in American cities.

Anarchist is Sentenced.

Madrid, Feb. 15.—The court sentenced the anarchist Gil, who was arrested last September for plotting against the life of Premier Maura, to twelve years' imprisonment.

MYERS GRAND OPERA HOUSE

PETER L. MYERS, M. M. MANAGER
Phone 609.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16th
EVENT OF IMPORTANCE.

HENRY W. SAVAGE

Offers George Ade's Spectacular Comedy

THE

COUNTY CHAIRMAN

Not a Musical Comedy—telling in a delightful manner a story of heart interest. Bristling with the most brilliant wit, the most unctious humor, the most pointed epigrams of the famous Indiana humorist, author of "The College Widow," etc. Presented with a great cast and ensemble.

75--PLAYERS--75

THE MAIN FACTORS BEING

Theodore Roberts, Florence Smythe, George Thatcher,
R. J. Dillon, Grace Romine, Charles Burke,
Claude Boyer, Florence Gerald, George Calne,
Will L. Phillips, William Lamb, Florida Kingsley,
James Bradbury, John Gorman, Zenaide Williams.

And produced on a scale of spectacular magnificence 312 times on Broadway, New York.

SEATS NOW ON SALE AT THE TICKET OFFICE.

PRICES--Orchestra and first two rows Orchestra Circle, \$1.50; balance Orchestra Circle, \$1.00; first four rows Balcony, 75c; remainder Balcony, 50c; Gallery, 25c.

J.M. BOSTWICK & SONS.

WE WILL SELL

Sheetings and Casings

For One Week, Monday, Feb. 13, until Saturday,
Feb. 18, at the Following Prices:

BLEACHED

Fruit of the Loom, 42 inches	10c
" " 45 inches	11c
" " 50 inches	12c
" " 54 inches	13c
Pepperell, 46 inches	10c
" 7 quarters	15c
" 8 quarters	17c
" 9 quarters	18c
" 10 quarters	20c
Pillow Tubing, 42 inch	13c
" 45 inch	14c
" 50 inch	15c
" 54 inch	16c
Pequot, 7 quarters	17c
" 8 quarters	19c
" 9 quarters	22c
" 10 quarters	24c

UNBLEACHED

Pepperell, 42 inches	8 1/2c
" 45 inches	10c
" 54 inches	11 1/2c
" 8 quarters	15c
" 9 quarters	16c
" 10 quarters	18c
Pequot, 7 quarters	16c
" 8 quarters	17c
" 9 quarters	19c
" 10 quarters	22c
" 45 inches	12c
" 50 inches	13c
Utica, 9 quarters	22c
" 10 quarters	24c
Aurora, 45 inches	9c
Rockdale, 9 quarters	14c

Lonsdale, 4-4, Bleached	6c
Fruit of the Loom, 4-4, Bleached	6c
Pepperell R.	6c

All Brands of 4-4 Bleached and Brown Muslins Reduced for this sale.